HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,230—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE OF ANY BRAND IN THE WORLD.
MILK

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1904.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 p.m.				
16th July	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10512
23rd "	OCEANA	6910		
30th "	BENGAL	4655	MONGOLIA	6305
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	VICTORIA	6522	EGYPT	7912
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLARAT	4350		
10th "	ORIENTAL	6281	MOLDAVIA	9550
17th "	VICTORIA	6522		
24th "	ARCADIA	6923	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan. Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st June, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	19th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,535	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain Chevallier, to sail on or about the 22nd July, 1904.
For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL SEE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Dumlanovich	4,216	20th July 1904
† VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July "
† PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,895	27th Aug "

† Will call at Piræus.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE transhib at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Collodani	7,583	27th July 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Pole Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Ponies broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25). Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for assessment, 25 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 12. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Vetrinary opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED GORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Oaut, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Contracts of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by general owners duly repaired. Carriages housed (free).

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 16th July, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 19th July, at 12 a.m., calling at Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st July, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,010 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 26th July.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,300 tons, on or about 10th Aug. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

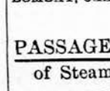
S. S. "BHUNDARA," 3,000 tons, on or about 22nd July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 15th July, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY,



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowes Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525
Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.
Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea), Rs. 860.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.
The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	16th July,	1904.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	3,091	16th Aug.	"
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Hall	6,716	14th Sept.	"
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	3,124	30th "	"

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

THE DENSMORE TYPEWRITER.

WHAT IS NEW

SOLID, ONE-PIECE FRAME.
WIDE BALL BEARINGS at Typebars.
TWO SHIFT KEYS, two Shifts each.
BACK SPACER KEY.
AUTOMATIC RIBBON REVERSE.
WHEEL ESCAPEMENT, giving ordinary and speed action.
POINTER, showing vertical and lateral position of the writing.
UNIQUE PAPER REGULATOR.
JUSTIFIER to condense a word or line.
AUTOMATIC PAPER RELEASE.
PAPER FEEDING GUIDES.
BALL-BEARINGS, added at many places.

SOLE AGENTS:
ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
50-52, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

RATNER SAFE CO., LD.,

OF LONDON.
MANUFACTURERS OF TWELVE CORNER BENT
FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF RESISTING SAFES.

WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort.

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO.
SOLE AGENTS,
Bombay, July, 1903.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

~~Established 1874.~~

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

NO DOUBT

Imitation is the Highest Flattery !
We will give
Rs. 5,000
FIRST PRIZE, Rs. 2,000 CASH
To the purchasers of any one of the following articles :—
Set of STUDS or CHAIN, Re. 1/8.
Pure Silver LADY'S NECK CHAIN, Rs. 2/8.
Set of PURE SILVER STUDS, Rs. 3.
English Lever Round TIMEPIECE, (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 3/8.
English Lever Square TIMEPIECE, (WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 4/8.
Lady's or Gent's SILVER WATCH, (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 7/8.

WILL YOU READ THIS ?

[Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money ; they are Durable and Reliable Timekeepers, for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Oiling, etc., etc.; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.]
Prize Tickets issued free of cost up to the 6th August 1904, and the drawing will be held on the 13th August 1904, on the Art Union Principle in the presence of the public. All are cordially invited.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Rs. 3 to Rs. 110.

PRIZES.

		Rs.
Prize	Cash	2,000
1	Do.	250
1	Do.	100
20	Prizes Rs. 10 each	200
500	Do. " 5 "	2,500
523	Prizes	Rs. 5,000

EXTRA PRIZE, Rs. 300.

N.B.—Out-Station Orders are promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. System only.
And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
173, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.

ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815, AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

C. P. & CO.'S INVALIDS PORT,

AN UNRIVALLED WINE.

KUPPER'S PILSENER.

C. P. & Co.'s RARE OLD COGNAC, A Choice Liqueur, 28 years old.

USHER'S O. V. G. and Special Reserve. GLENLIVET WHISKIES.

OLD TOM GIN, "THREE CAT BRAND."

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BAHADUR BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.
DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR ALL IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

'It is not too much to say that the merits of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' have been published, tested, and approved, literally from Pole to Pole, and that its cosmopolitan popularity to-day presents one of the most signal illustrations of commercial enterprise to be found in our trading records.'—*European Mail.*

CAUTION.—See Capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENG., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize. Rs. 23 and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to do so.

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.
Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.
IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23—Merit alone has made this demand.
Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PROVISION MANUFACTURERS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

JOHN MOIR & SON, LD., LONDON.

MOIR'S Army and Navy Rations.
MOIR'S Patent Table Jelly Powders.
MOIR'S The Seville Orange Marmalade.
MOIR'S Pure Jams and Jellies.
MOIR'S Pure Pickles, in Brown Malt Vinegar.
MOIR'S Fresh Herrings, Kippered Herrings, and Herrings in Tomato Sauce, &c.
MOIR'S Mayfair Specialities, Camp Pies, Smoked Sausages, &c.

LARGE STOCKS, FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, AT BOMBAY.

COMPLETE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

SAMUEL FITZE & CO., LD.,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE,

ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES.

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Shoulders; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints,
RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites, and all painful symptoms.

SOLD IN TINS,
Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

NOT "ONE OF THE BEST" BUT "THE BEST"

WATSON'S DUNDEE WHISKY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and at great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FOR HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY'S BAND.

WANTED

THE following MUSICIANS :—

TWO FIRST VIOLIN PLAYERS.
ONE FLUTE-PLAYER.
ONE OBOE PLAYER.

For all particulars apply to

THE DIRECTOR
of His Excellency the Governor's Band,
Government House, Kirkee.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 84 OF 1904.

HAJI ALI AKBAR MAHALATI, of Kazmain in Arabia but at present residing at Mazagon in Bombay, Mogul Mahomedan Inhabitant, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of ZOHRA BEGUM, Daughter of SYED MEHDI TABA TABAI and widow of ISMAIL HABIB and MIRZA MUSA COWSER, of Bombay, but at present residing in Ahmedabad, Mogul Mahomedan Inhabitant, by his Attorney the said HAJI ALI AKBAR MAHALATI.....Plaintiffs,

VERSUS

SHAH BAHI, widow of AGA NOORUDDIN SHA, of Bombay Mogul Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, Nesbit Road, outside the Fort, an Executrix of the last Will and Testament of ZOHRA BEGUM, daughter of SYED MEHDI TABA TABAI and widow of ISMAIL HABIB .....Defendant

PURSUANT to an order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above Suit and bearing date the fifth day of March One thousand nine hundred and four Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming to be interested as heirs in or creditors of the Estate of Zohra Begum daughter of Syed Mehdi Taba Tabai and widow of Ismail Habib, who died at Kazmain in Arabia, on the first day of March, One thousand nine hundred and three, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English Language in my Office within thirty days from the date hereof and the said claims are to specify the names and addresses of the claimants the full particulars of their claims and statements of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held by them in default whereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.—Dated this 11th day of July, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.

No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two anna stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
22, Broadway,
Madras.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted by the Administrator General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

EDWIN SMITH, late in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust.

PESTONJI DADABHOY ASAVAID, late of Bandra, Parsi Inhabitant.

JANE MARY VALLADARES, late of Bombay Portuguese Inhabitant.

GONVILLE WARNEFORD, a Captain, late of the Bombay Political Department.

EDWARD FREKE MARRIOTT, a Major, late Assistant Resident, Amreli.

THOMAS ALEXANDER DOWNES, late Engine Driver, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Byculla.

JAMSETJI BOMONJI HASOTA, late of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

N. C. MACLEOD,
Ag. Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 2nd July, 1904.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 289 of 1903.

MADHAVJI NARSI.....Plaintiff.

vs.

MAHARAJ SHRI GOPAL LALJI KALIAN-RAIJI, of Mathura, and JAMNABAI, widow of TRICUM NATHU.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1904, the following immovable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of July, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in the following property, viz :—All that piece or parcel of land situate on Baugunga Road, on the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay bearing Collector of Land Revenue New Number 16384, and New Survey No. B. 7261, and containing by admeasurement Two hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Khimji Girdhar, on or towards the West by the property of the late Jagannath Shankerseth, on or towards the North by the Public Road, on or towards the South by a vacant land together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and premises built and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3035, and Street No. 13.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. DINSHAW D. ROMER, attorney for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 81, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 7th day of June, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1904.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of the EXTRA MEETINGS July to October and of the POONA RACES and STEEPLECHASES in September and October.

THE EXTRA MEETINGS will probably commence on SATURDAY, 30th July, and it is proposed to hold Extra Meetings on SATURDAYS and HOLIDAYS during August, September and October.

THE POONA RACES and STEEPLECHASES will be held on 21st, 24th, 28th and 29th September and 1st, 3rd and 8th October.

RATES for SEASON TICKETS will be as follows :—

	Whole Season of Extra Meetings and Poona Races and Chases	Extra Meetings only.	Poona Races and Chases only.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Single Ticket	50	30	25
Separate Ticket for Lady each	10	5	5

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

LADY ONLY ..... Rs. 2
SINGLE TICKET ..... " 5
LADY if accompanied by Gentleman ..... " 1
CHILD ..... " 2

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

SINGLE TICKET ..... Rs. 1-8
SOLDIERS IN UNIFORM ..... Re. 1-0
LADY or CHILD ..... As. 0-8

N.B.—Reserved accommodation for Ladies with Badges and for the Members of the Turf Club who wear their Badges is reserved on both the first and top floors of the Stand. TICKETS are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club at the Race Stand, Poona, or at the Gate.

NO TICKETS will be issued without Payment.

SPECIAL TRAINS from and back to Bombay will run as usual.

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW,
for Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

Race Stand, Poona, 1st July, 1904.

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By order of N C Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee High Court, and in Re Bholanath Kashoriai Dass, an adjudged insolvent, Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th inst. at 1 p. m. at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of the owner, one steam launch Marguerite No. 2739 of the burthen of 31 Bombay candies or gross tonnage 9.10 built in 1887 ; one Kurrachee Boat "Dowlat Parwar," No. 6851, of the burthen of 85 Bombay candies or 21 tons, built in 1897, and one Padow "Omarie Forbes," No. 3705, of the burthen of about 121 Bombay candies or 33 3-4 tons built in 1903 in their present state with their appurtenances. The above steam launch, boat and padow can be seen at Prince's Dock.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 0-6-0 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 0-4-0 per case, at Bandora.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "G." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

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The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the Law Reports of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Hayes's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Law Reports, and Oudh Select cases. It comprises with [illegible] Criminal Rulings by SUDDER COURT JUDGES and WILLIAMS, JACKSON, STRACHEY, PONTIFEX and other Judges. It contains a [illegible] of all cases [illegible] the latest existing digest containing rulings from about 150 reported cases. It contains a [illegible] of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 13	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 8	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 3	66 4	49 13	40 13	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, JULY 14.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£89 13-16	= + 1-16
3 do. Rentes	98 1-4	= unchanged.
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 9-16	= + 3-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 5-8	= — 1-16
2 months hence	26 1-2	= — 1-8
Spot in New York	57 3-4	= — 1-4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25'20 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin ,,	20'41	= do
New York Demand	4'87 1-8	= do
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-4 per cent	= do
3 ,, ,, ,,	2 3-4 per cent	= + 1-8
3 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills	2 5-8 per cent	= + 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4 per cent	= unchanged
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 1-4 per cent	= + 1-8
7 day market loans	2 1-4 per cent	= + 1-8

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 27 3-8, A.-S., done firm.

BARLEY—
Yellow Cawnpore 33 1-2 A.-S., sellers quiet

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. 34 3-4 J.-A., done firm.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 1-4.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 12,000. Spot 6·64 — 4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 1-8 unchgd. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed steady.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6'31	5'36	5'20
+6	+5	+6
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5'31	5'27	5'25
+3	+3	+3
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
5'24	5'24	5'24
+3	+3	+3

Receipts at U. S. Ports 2,000
Do. last year ... ... nil
Exports to Great Britain 3,000
Do. do Continent 1,000

In New York—
Spot ... ... 11·25 + 10
Futures, month of July ... ... unquoted
Do. do. December ... ... 9·03 + 11

In New Orleans—
Spot ... ... 11 1-8 + 1-16
Futures, month of Sept. ... ... 9·24 + 21
Do. do. Dec. ... ... 9·49 + 14
Tone at close ... ... firm

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 14th July, 1904 :—

Cotton	1,364 bales.
Wheat	15,354 cwts.
Linseed	10,572 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	6,483 ,,
Gingelly seed	1,357 ,,
Poppyseed	1,395 ,,
Groundnuts	90 ,,
Castorseed	1,774 ,,
Rice	5 449 ,,
Myrabolams	48 ,,
Cottonseed	nil ,,
Mowrasseed	2 316 ,,
Gram	250 ,,
Jowar	5,285 ,,
Maize	nil ,,

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JULY 15.

During the week under review there has been a a lull in the monsoons on this side of India, the heavy rains referred to in our last mail report having been succeded by a week of very light rainfall interspersed with bright sunshine. Reports of the growing crops continue very satisfactory from most districts. The young cotton plants are showing up well, and the sowing of food crops is almost completed. A note of complaint is received from some parts of Khandesh, where the rainfall in some districts has not been quite sufficient. A heavy disturbance passed over the Central Provinces early in the week and over 11 inches of rain was reported on Sunday at Saugor, during the previous 24 hours. The event of the week has been the allotment of the Three Crores Rupee Loan. The total applications amounted to over eight crores and the minimum rate accepted was Rs. 97/7. The average rate at which the Loan was issued being Rs. 97-9-2-1. Immediately the result of the loan was announced in the bazaar, the market firmed up, and a considerable business was put through at advancing rates. At the close the price has gone up to Rs. 98/10 for cash and Rs. 98/8 for the next settlement.

Our Cotton market was steady throughout the week. The estimated stocks at Colaba of cotton for sale, issued by the B. C. T. A. and the B. C. E. Co. Ld. was published on Tuesday last. Oilseeds were steady but slightly easier than last week. Money remains very easy, and sterling exchange shows no change on last mail's quotations.

COTTON.

The steadier advicesfrom Liverpool, referred to in our last mail report, have been continued and accentuated during the current week. The price of spot cotton has advanced, until the quotations now given are several points above those ruling at this time last year. This is probably due to the increase in the hours of working of the Mills, adopted a few weeks ago. Should prices continue to rise the chances are that Spinners will again go on short time. In America quotations for spot cotton have not advanced in the same proportion as in Liverpool, though a slight rise is reported, and a moderate advance has taken place in July futures. Reports of the growing crops must continue to be satisfactory, as quotations for future deliveries have advanced only slightly both in America and Liverpool, notwithstanding the rise in ready cotton. The position is therefore unaltered, and the only question of interest, apart from the advices of the growing crop, is to what extent the price of near deliveries can be raised, before the new crop comes to market ?

The following are the daily spot prices of Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York, since our last report.

	Liverpool	New York.
July 8th	6·33	11·25
,, 9th	6·33	10·95
,, 11th	6·24	10·95
,, 12th	6·54	11·15
,, 13th	6·68	11·15
,, 14th	6·64	11·25

In New Orleans spot advanced 5/16 cent. on the week.

The following shows the estimated stock of the different descriptions of cottoa at Colaba, on 30th June 1904, unsold and sold but not delivered on that date.

	Bales.
Broach	18,813
Dholleras	56,039
Oomras	1,11,601
Khandesh	23,745
Bengals	13,093
Dharwars	5,332
Comptahs	20,218
Westerns	14,342
Other sorts	4,270
Total	2,86,053

This compares as follows with the estimations of the previous years.

		Bales.
30th June	1903	452,946,
do.	1902	331,298,
do.	1901	398,802,
do.	1900	241,921,

Our local Cotton market has firmed up during the week under review. The estimated stock at Colaba, issued on the 11th instant by the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and The Bombay Cotton Exchange Co., as shown above, gives only 266,000 bales, which must leave a large stock in the hands of the Mills according to statistics formerly published. As there is a fair inquiry for yarns from China, the Mills came out as good buyers, and a moderately large turnover has been reported daily. There has also been a small demand for export, chiefly for Japan.

If the above estimation of stocks is correct, the demand may overtake the supply, before the new crops come to hand. This, however, depends largely on stocks now held by the Mills, and the quantity remaining in up-country markets to be forwarded to Bombay.

The Sutta Market for new crops was steady and prices have advanced about Rs. 6 per candy. Business, however, is still practically confined to the Marwari Bazaar, as we hear of very few contracts having been entered into by exporters or Mills.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	7,290
Receipts from 1st Oct. to July 14th	20,50,030
Shipments for week to Europe	4,441
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	380
Total	4,821
Shipments from 1st Oct. to July 14th	
Europe	9,34,448
Japan	2,48,529
China	22,800
Coast Ports	15,386
Total	12,21,163
Afloat in Harbour for Europe ...	2,121
China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	600

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	...	Firm.
Estimated sales	... bales	10,000
Imports	... do	5,000
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6'36	6'10	5'62
+12	+12	+12
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5'43	5'39	5'36
+12	+11	+11
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch.	Mch-Apl
5'35	5'35	5'35
+11	+11	+11

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

There has been a quieter tone in the oilseeds markets since our last report. Prices have not given way to any great extent, but sellers were more willing to meet the enquiry, and buyers have not operated quite so freely as last week. Linseed opened at Rs. 6-1 per cwt, and with a moderate business passing the rate declined to Rs. 5-15 closing at Rs. 6. Rapeseed has been quiet but steady throughout the week closing at about last mail's quotations. The same remark applies to Poppyseed in which article a moderate business for export was transacted. Castorseed was steady with little doing. Wheat is firm. With a record crop a large export trade is going on, which will be considerably increased if prices advance. There is however, little done in our local market, as the bulk of the purchases for export are made up-country.

Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay.

Cotton	7,290 bales
Wheat	69,354 cwts.
Linseed	80,299 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	55,752 ,,
Gingellyseed	9,122 ,,
Poppyseed	17,193 ,,
Groundnuts	439 ,,
Castorseed	9,285 ,,
Rice	46,659 ,,
Myrabolams	2,385 ,,
Cottonseed	1,570 ,,
Mowrasseed	33,824 ,,
Gram	4,912 ,,
Jowar	27,737 ,,
Maize	579 ,,

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone steady. Rs. a. p.
Ready 6 6 1
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 5 1 0 to 5 2 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. 5 10 0 to 5 11 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready 5 12 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready 5 15 0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.
Ready 22 1-2
WHEAT.—Tone quiet
Pissi 91 per cent. ... Rs. 27 1-2
Club, No. 1 ... Rs. 28

FREIGHT.

This market continues quiet and we hear of little demand from shippers. Some ready July engagements are reported booked at 14s. 6d. to 14s. 9d. and the Hansa Line is said to have done business for August-September shipment at 14s. 6d. while the bazaar has sold August-September at 14s. for Antwerp and 13s. 9d. for Dunkirk.

No charters are reported in the market this week.

MONEY.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June 3 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June 3 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July 4 do

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 9th July last, as compared with that of the previous week :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Public Deposits	572,027	Decrease
Other Deposits	2,441,851	Increase
Sundries	215,527	Decrease
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	732,211	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	102,030	do
Credits on Securities	1,94 339	Increase.
Loans, do.	1,030,483	Decrease
Bills discounted & purchased ...	101,991	do
Balance with other Banks ...	224,471	Increase
Sundries	90,333	Decrease
Cash	3,341,321	Increase

These figures show a falling off in the Trade Demand of 31·64 lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance was 33 lakhs up and that of the Bank of Madras 18 1/2 lakhs up. There is no change in Official rates of interest in the three Presidency Banks. The issue of the new Rupee Loan is not expected to influence our local money market to any great extent, and money will probably remain easy for some time to come. Quotations for short fixed deposits still keep quite nominal.

PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

The following are the latest returns as published in the "Gazette of India" for the 30th June—

	Rs.
Silver coin	12,38,43,576
Gold coin and bullion	13,27,01,233
Silver held as security	nil

Total of notes in circulation, Rs. 40,65,47,725

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was 44·80 lakhs. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday 40 lakhs was again put up for tender of which 37·20 lakhs was taken in bills at 1s. 3 31-32d. and 2·80 lakhs in telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4d. Applications at these rates must have been on a very large scale, as tenderers received only '07 per cent.) Next week the amount to be allotted is unaltered at 40 lakhs.

The mail of the 1st July brings £40,000 silver and £50,000 gold, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 30,20,000
Bombay	,, 14,30,000
Madras	,, 3,40,000
Total...	Rs. 47,90,000

The mail of the 8th July brings £60,000 silver and £70,000 gold, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 30,80,000
Bombay	,, 8,70,000
Madras	,, 6,00,000
Total...	Rs. 35,50,000

The mail of the 15th July brings £80,000 silver, and £50,000 gold, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 24 80,000
Bombay	,, 14,00,000
Madras	,, 4,30,000
Total...	Rs. 37,20,000.

EXCHANGE.

This market keeps very steady, but the actual volume of business reported is on very small lines locally. In Bank Paper quotations are unchanged at 1s. 3 31-32d. for telegraphic transfers and 1s. 4d. for on demand for July delivery, and even money is offered for T. T. for August. In Mercantile paper 3 months' sight D.-A. credits are quoted 1s. 4 5-32d. and we hear of no finer rate having been accepted this week, while the 6 months' sight rate has been advanced to 1s. 4 9-32d. due to higher rates of interest advised from London. There is little doing in usance bills in Bombay, but a moderate amount is said to be coming forward in Calcutta. Private T. T. is reported placed here at even money. Forward quotations are unchanged, but the tone of the market is very steady.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.	...	...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.			1s. 4 5-32d.
Do	6 do	do	1s. 4 9-32d
French Francs	3 do	do	... 169 3-4
Marks	3 do	do	... 138 to 137 3-4
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight		... 135 1-2
Shanghai	30 do	do	... 199
Japan	30 do	do	... 148 1-2 to 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Early in the week the market ruled quiet but steady at about Rs. 97 as. 12 for cash and Rs. 97 as. 9 for the 1st August settlement. After the result of the new Loan was announced, particulars of which we have already noted, the market advanced about one per cent., both for cash and forward delivery, and a large business was put through. At the close the tone is slightly easier, but a renewed forward movement is anticipated, in view of the great ease in the money market. We quote :—

3 1-2 per cent. cash	Rs. 98-10
3 1-2 per cent 1st August	Rs. 98-8
3 per cent ready	Rs. 86-8

	Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust ...	1923	105 0
4 per cent ,, ,, ...	1932	105 8
4 per cent ,, ,, ...	1933	105 8
4 per cent Bombay Municipal ...	1926	103 4
4 per cent ,, ,, ...	1943	105 0
5 per cent ,, ,, ...	Tanna	116 117
5 per cent ,, ,, ...	Sanitary	115 116
4 per cent Bo. Impt. Trust ...	1959	104
4 per cent ,, ,, ...	1961	104 8

BULLION.

The silver market is quiet and quotations have declined about fourteen annas below last mail rates. The Banks have sold a fair amount during the week. The up-country demand has somewhat fallen off There is but little business passing in gold.

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	24 0 6
Australian Bar Gold	24 0 6
Bombay do	24 0 0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15 2 3
Do. Dragons	15 0 0
Silver ex-duty Ready	67 14 0
Do. 1st settlement	67 11 0
Do. 2nd do.	67 10 0

PIECE-GOODS.

The position so far as prices are concerned is much the same as last week, but there is a slightly better feeling due to some moderate enquiry from upcountry, and dealers are able to effect small sales of stock goods. For forward delivery the enquiry is limited and prices offered are for the most part impracticable.

LOCAL YARNS.

During the past week a large business has been done, fully 23,000 bales having changed hands at prices about 1 8th higher. Hongkong and Shanghai markets keep firm with a steady off-take.

METALS.

Copper and Yellow metal are steady in sympathy with firmness on the other side, but no fresh forward business is passing as local stocks are sufficient. Iron and Steel are also steady and business is reported in bars and sheets. Spelter has advanced at home and is firm here. In quicksilver there is nothing doing.

COALS.

Small sales are reported of Scotch at Rs. 11 and of South Yorkshire at Rs. 13 ready. In Bengal coal, sales are reported of Heilger's Standard at Rs. 10-4-0, and Steel's Anthracite at Rs. 11 forward.

SHARES.

The market is unchanged. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,295 C. D. Commercials are weak at Rs.49. In Railways Companies, Tapti Valley have changed hands at Rs. 392 1/2, Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 525 and Ahmedabad Dholka are steady at Rs. 101. In Press shares Mofusils are steady at Rs. 537 1/2, New Berars are unchanged at Rs. 535. Indian Cottons have improved to Rs. 165, Breali's Cawnpores have changed hands at Rs. 200. Harvey and Sabapathy have declined to Rs. 565. In Miscellaneous list Alcocks are steady at Rs. 272, Badham Piles are unchanged at Rs.144, Bombay Burmahs at Rs. 7,600, Quarter shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,930, Kamps at Rs. 249 O.D., Port Canning at Rs. 433 1/8, Tramways at Rs. 320, Bombay Telephones are quiet at Rs. 25 1/4. Backbay Bath Company have changed hands at Rs. 35, Marsh's have changed hands at Rs. 139 X. D. In Mill Companies, Centrals are steady at Rs. 1,570, Swadeshis at Rs.835, Bombay Cottons have improved to Rs 500, Chinas are quiet at Rs 553, Colaba Land and Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 415. Hindoostan have improved to Rs. 370. Indian Manufacturing Company shares in the beginning of the week improved to Rs, 450 and have again declined to Rs. 435, Imperial Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 68 3/4, Jamsheds at Rs. 75, Manekji Petits have declined to Rs. 2,105 Morarjis have changed hands at Rs. 1,775, Sholapurs at Rs. 1,875, Queen Mill shares have improved to Rs. 530, Ripon to Rs.950, Robinsons are steady at Rs. 369. Textiles have changed hands at Rs. 750 and Standards have improved to Rs. 415.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ... steady
Burials ... ... nil
Good Bhownuggur ... ... nil
The Manchester Market has been ... firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols 89 13-16
3 per cent Rentes ... ... nil
3 1-2 per cent Indian Loan 105
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers 85 9-16
Bar Silver 26 5-8

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday day are the following results :—
Total Bullion, £31,1 0,000 Decrease £200,000
Public Deposits, £5,730,000 Decrease 1,200,000
Other Deposits, £41,103,000 Decrease 1,300,000
Govt. Securities, £16,9 0,000 unchanged
Other securities, £23,320,000 Decrease 2,900,000
Notes and Gold, £3,900,000,00 Increase £500,000
The Banks Reserve is 50 Liabilities

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

VII SUNDAY, AFTER TRINITY JULY 17.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Choral Eyre in E flat.
Hymns—6, 554 and 220.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong Canticles. Standford in B.flat and Sermon
Hymns—595, 29 and 303.
Collecting for—Add.—Clergy Society.
Daily Matins at 7-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
(Madras Time)

No Morning Services.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—247, 215 and 30.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Parade Service Preacher—Rev. A. S. Revnell.
6 p.m.—Evening Service, Preacher—Rev. C. Ryder Smith B.A.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.
9-30 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. C. Ryder Smith B.A.
6 p.m.—Preacher—Rev A. J. Revnell.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7-45 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collections for the Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.—(Choral)
1) a. m. Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev Father Langmore.
Stainers Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis in D.
Hymns—193, 232 and 254.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club.)

8-30 a. m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
5 p.m.—Sunday school and Bible class.
Preacher for both services Rev. J. O'Brien.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.
(Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

8 a. m.—Matins and Sermon.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Wednesdays Evensong and Sermon.
Chaplain Rev. Oliver W. E. Grant.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—36, 365, 319, 194 and 324.
4-45 Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon,
Hymns—295, 186, and 240.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Choral—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
7 a.m.—Parade Service.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Offertories—during the day for Church Expenses.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
(Wandby Road.)

8 a m—Sunday School.
10-30 a.m.—Service in G. I. P. Institute, Parel.
11 a. m.—United Service. (St Andrew's Church.)
1-30 p.m.—Fellowship Association.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex S. Crichton.
Hymns—379, 67 and 371.
Psalm—143.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—231, 318 and 237.
5 p. m. Childrens Service.
6 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—379, 67 and 371.
Offertories for Church Expenses.

ARMENIAN CHURCH.

8 a.m.—Feast of the Transfiguration—Mass.

St. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
(Church of Scotland.)

6 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—1. Tune 132.
Hymn—163.
Hymn—177.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 16.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

383-04—Mulla and M—Jacob Hajee Essa vs Tee firm of Hussanally Mullah Hakimjee and Brothers

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

105-04—Hiralal D. Vajirani Sakharam Dewan vs Pursheotamdas Jamnadas—M. H Cochin—Part heard.
360-03—Nanu H and Co—Sakharam Vishram and another vs Sadashiv Shanker Wagh and another.—Malvi E and M.
621-02—Mansukhlal J and H and Little and Co—Gordhundas Radhakisson and another vs Vithaldas Randas and others—M. H Chothia and Upaja D and Co.
689-03—Mulla and M—Rajanally Ramjee Lakhdir vs Samson Huskel—Captain and V.
351-01—Mulla and M—Rajabally R. Lakdhor vs Samson Huskel—Captain and V.
671-03—Ganga and P—Ganeshlal Jaharimull and another vs Chhatmull Jivanram—Payne and Co.
455-1903-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Jainabai vs Mistry Adam Abu Patel—Jehangnir and S.
7-02—Little and Co—Rahimoonna Khairaj and other vs Gungaram Vithaldas—Finkurdas and Co.
728-02—Jamsetjee and S—Abdul Hussein Nujmudin Chinwala vs Rahimbaboo widow and others—Payne and Co
Bhaishankar K and G and D D Romer.
523-03—Bicknell M and M—Bai Vanajivanji widow vs Hemraj Jugmug and another—Malv. H and M.
876-98—Little and Co—Raghowji Vijpal vs Narronalas Parmanand—In person.
251-00—Little and Co—Raghowjee Vijpal vs Narsondas Parmanand.
79-01 And 1333-03—J P Dastur—Cowajee Furdoonjee Postwala vs Raleigh Angrelhan—Little and Co.
736-03—Madhowjee and V—Gungabai Alias Premonbai vs Haridas Narronjee—Dapuary and B.
124-01—In person a pauper—Shaik Mohideen vs Mahomed Hossein Bawalvalla—In personal

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

752-73—Payne and Co—Anna Kate Pereira vs Brag Alex Gomes—Smetham B and M—Part heard.
136-01—Payne and Co—Nawab Mahomad Krimal Khanvs Hoosim Begum widow and others—Mirza and M and Padjee J and Co.
455-03—Little and Co—Soolaman Sonjee and others vs Rahimtoola Sonjee and others—Jivalla and P—Cust and J and Crawford and Co.
136-04—Bicknell M and M—Budrinath Premsook thas and other vs Sir Krishna Kothavale—Chitnis and M and Sind and Jandi and W.
484-02—Madhavjee and V—Bhikhibai Widow and others vs Maneskee Edaljee Contractor and other—Khandoo S and J.
68-03—Mulla and M—Rustomjee Ardashir Cooper vs Thackerdas Ranchoddas—Bicknell M and M.
361-02—Mahomed J and M—Bai Nenbai Widow and others vs Bhawanjee Thakersey and another—R P Mehta and Hiralal D.
269-01—Dikshit B and S—Yeshvant Pandurang Mantre and others vs S N Shaik Adam and C.—Bicknell M and M.
718-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Lachminarayen Gopikison and ors vs Gurumukhrai Ramdayal and another—Banishanker K and G.
793-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Giribai and another vs Adi Mistry Hoosein Mia—Captain and V.
701-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Bangvanlas Ramgopal and ors vs Tulsiram Sewanmull and others—Bukrishna V N K and Edgelow G and G.
401-03—F P Parvi—Ahmedalli bin Mahomedalli Tharay and another vs Sarobai Widow and others—Ardeshir—D and Co.
478-03 Pandu and Co—Chanbai Widow and Soolaman Allibhay—Thakurdas and Co.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Deaths	Death from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	4	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadry, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	1	13
Khetwadi, Girgaum Cross Lane, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	0	0	8
E Sitaladevi, Darvesh, Jacob Circle, Kamathipura, Nagpada, Kamalapura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada Lane	1	1	12
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	3	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	12
Water Workers	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	3
Hospitals	0

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TUSSAH SERGES
Specially designed for Bombay wear to stand daily washing.
SUPERFINE
CASHMERES
for LADIES' COSTUMES,
in 60 Shades,
54" wide, Rs. 3-0 per yard.

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HILLS, SCHOOL
HOME OR SHIKAR.
NAVY SERGES,
NAVY WORSTEDS,
NAVY BROADCLOTHS,
For YACHTING and AT SEA.
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SERVANT, ARMY, HOSPITAL
and BED.
Knitted Cholera Belts, As. 9 to Rs. 1-4,
All Army Necessaries and all
Classes of Woollen
(but no Cotton or Linen)
GOODS.
Officers Commanding Regiments and Quartermasters are respectfully requested to send for our
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PUNJAB.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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SPRINGS, AXLES, LAMPS, HOODSTOCKS, SHAFTS, HOOD LEATHERS, LEATHER CLOTH, etc., etc.
SADDLERY GOODS.
HARNESSES, SADDLES, BITS, & CURBS, HEAD COLLARS, KNEE CAPS, BOOTS, BUCKLES, REINS, &c., &c.
LARGE STOCK ALWAYS KEPT.
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Exceptional
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Monthly Rs. 170,
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THE MANAGER.

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AN INCOMPARABLE COLLECTION
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RECIPES FOR THE KITCHEN.
Invaluable to the Housekeeper.
ONE RUPEE.
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PORTABLE,
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SUITABLE FOR
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DESIGN ATTRACTIVE.
STOVE DEPOT.
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CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
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ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
Representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., in RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.
TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.
To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR
GOVINDJI,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, 2,717 tons Captain G Belsito, will sail to-day for Hongkong, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mokhtari 1,109 tons, Captain A D Storey sailed yesterday for Aden with a general cargo and 14 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Unita, 3,450 tons, Captain D F Lee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 11th June via Coast ports, with a general cargo and rice.

THE steamer Imogen, 2154 tons, Captain J Edwards, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Marmagoa, with a general cargo. The Captain reports that the steamer's hawser fouled the propeller, while leaving Marmagoa, and the steamer struck the breakwater, and broke the propeller blade at tip.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.....Capt M R Hill.....Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast ...Lt Comdr H O Somerville ...Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge .....De Berry .....R I Marine
R I M S Canning.....Wilson .....R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence.....Lt Comdr Huddleston .....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr T H Heming Survey steamer
Torpedo Boat Baluchi... ... ...
Do Karen... ... ...
Do Pathan ... ...

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 15.

Vessel.	Ton.	age.	Destination Date.	Agent.
Dengchiad bq	768	Naoda	The Captain	
Saud Karim	636	Naoda	G Muthwani	
Jelunga	3361	Windeuank	M M & Co	
Afrocia	4410	Lowis	M M & Co	
Canara	1216	Carey	M M & Co	
Shahnoor	2198	Davisong	E Tajobjy	
Indus	2591	Forbes	M M & Co	
Alautra	2956	Alexander	M M & Co	
Mogna	772	Macgregor	Calcutta	M M & Co
Onda	3410	Robertson	M M & Co	
Childwara	1482	MacLeon	M M & Co	
Diana (Dutch)	599	Paulson	W & A & Co	
Lainat	2975	Lutes	Hull	K Nixon & Co
Pekin	2574	Cooke	China	P & O Co
Leo of Airlie	2240	Jarvis	Morrison and C	
Orissa	3525	Fry	M M & Co	
Tientsin	2565	Goudsmith	P & O S N Co	
Surat	2580	Thomson	Calcutta	T M & Co
Coromandel	2782	Stoddard	China	27-7 P & O Co
Fenay Lodge	2975	Neuman	Port Said	23-7 R A Willis
Ariadne	650	Ralston	F F Campbell & Co	
Nyanza	2640	Macaulay		
Imogen	2454	Edwards		Ralli Bros

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination Date.	Agent.
A	Can Grant	2505	Coyle	Antwerp	28-7 F Muir & Co
G	Castello	2334	Grenham	Hull	16-7 F M & Co
D	Knowsley Hall	750	Buck	K'chee	16-7 K Nixon & Co
F	Bodlewell	2296	Scurr	Antwerp	21-7 M M & Co
L	Adelmar	2440	Baldwin	M Coast	29-7 H C Joosub
M	King Arthur	1947	Bunet	P Gulf	19-7 B & P S N Co
O	Naderi	1198	Metcalfe	Red Sea Ports	24-7 B & P S N Co

30 Ton Crane.

Mahammadi ...1232 Galley .....Repairing ... B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Satrunji	517	Ahmed	K'chi	16-7 Shpd
Courland	760	Ebrahim	Marmagoa	16-7 Shpd & Co
Courland	760	Ebrahim	M Goa	16 7 Shpd & Co
Bahadur	829	Fakeerawala	M. Goa	19-7 Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Ukhla	3436	Garland			M M & Co
2	Britannia	1920	Garrick	Liverpool	16-7 W & A G & Co
4	Capri	2718	Belsito	China	16-7 F R S N Co
5	Havralse	3404	James	Havre	18-7 J M & Co
6	Imaum	2705	Peterson	Dunkirk	19-7 K Nixon & Co
7	Lismore	3277	Sloane	Hull	23-7 F Muir
9	Alavia	2973	Peel	Mauritius	20-7 B Tajbhoy
10	S S Arabia	4167	Leigh	Aden	16-7 P & O Co
12	Goldenfels	2239	Schwarz	Kurrachee	16-7 Glade & Co
16	Heazada	1340	Cutbush	P Gulf	19-7 M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL V. DOCK.

Dumra ... 762 William ... K'chee ... 16-7 ... M M & Co

MERE WETHER DRY DOCK.

Ismaila ... 3381 Stebbing ... 17-7 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Imogen s	Edwards	Marmagoa
15	Unita s	Lee	Rangoon. June 11

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Anchencrag s	Reid	Calcutta
	Lysmoor s	Viola	Jumna
	Moshtari s	Storey	Aden

The steamer Capri, Belsito, for Hongkong obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Imogen, for Amsterdam and Sharpness
" Orissa, for Calcutta

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July	Names.	Tons.	From
12	Tara	3859	Rangoon
12	Santhia	3291	Mauritius
12	Clematis	2329	Cape Town
12	Fortunatus	2133	Melbourne
12	Citta de Nuova Orleans	3622	Adriatic Ports

DEPARTURES.

July	Names.	Tons.	For
12	Islanda	3361	Bombay
12	Cydonia	1029	Penang
12	Lena	2679	Rangoon
12	Rosetta	2615	Bombay
12	Sindiana	2074	Bombay
12	Syriam		Rangoon
13	Clan Colquhoun	3769	London

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	From
11	Argyll	Calcutta
11	Congella	Calcutta
11	Clan Mackenzie	Coconada
11	Gisela	Calcutta
12	Bihara	Rangoon

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Co's steamer Clan Macmillan, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the evening of the 13th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Syri, arrived at Suez, from Colombo, on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

ADEN, JULY 15.

The P and O Company's steamer Oriental with the homeward Mails of the 9th instant, arrived here at 11 a.m. to-day.

SUEZ, JULY 14.

The P and O Company's steamer Persia, with the outward mails of the 8th instant, left here at 8 a.m. to-day (Thursday).

The Messageries Maritimes Co., s. s. Dumbia from Colombo expected in Bombay on Monday, the 18th inst. at noon.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Pola, left Kotee for Bombay on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—15 bales wool C Nanjee; 10 bales yarn The Swadeshi Mills Co; 50 bales wool H A M Gosman; 16 bales wool F P Campbell and Co; 100 bales wool R N H Salamohamed; 97 bales wool Goculdas; 300 cwts wheat sweeping J Rowjee.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Britannia s—6 bales yarn The Swadeshi Mills Co.

FOR HULL.

Lismore s—2050 cwts cottonseed G Madhowjee; 100 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 4240 cwts wheat Ralli Bros; 3167 cwts cottonseed Madraswala Sons and Co; 2000 cwts myrabollams Waghjee Bacher.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bodlewell s—100 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 1030 cwts poppyseed Ernst Lam and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Goldenfels s—24 cwts gum Kiddie Reeve and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Imaum s—23931 cwts linseed and 3317 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts linseed and 2030 cwts rapeseed John Fachiri

FOR HAVRE.

Havraise s—493 cwts rapeseed H Canjee

FOR PORT SAID.

Fenay Lodge s—4620 tons manganese ore R A Willis

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—118 bales twist J David; 127 cwts gingelly oil R Dossa; 547 cwts gingelly oil and 137 cwts gingelly oil D Vithaldas

Pekin s—1500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 1000 bales barly 36th and Co; 1000 bales twist David Sassoon and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Capri s—150 bales twist Talati and Co

Pekin s—300 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 250 bales twist A E J Abraham

FOR KOBE.

Pekin s—1117 bales cottan Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co; 400 bales cotton Jewandas Mooljee and Co; 700 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 240 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 557 bales cotton R S N Talati and Co; 500 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR MOJI.

Pekin s—700 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Pekin s—200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

JULY, 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—38 bales wool, Duongersee Nagjee; 30 bales wool Jetha Doongersee; 200 bales hemp Kiddie Reeve and Co; 201 cwt kurdeesee 350 cwts fenuiseed Baner and Krause; 15 bales wool and 67 bales goat hair W and A Graham and Co.

Knowsley Hall s—1,034 cwts myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey

FOR HAMBURG.

Goldenfels s—6 cwts gum Kiddie Reeve and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES

Brisannia s—2,300 cwts poppyseed 2,410 cwts linseed Ralli Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Lismore s—1,000 cwts myrobollams Gokuldas Madhowjee,

Imaum s—400 cwts poppyseed Societa Coloniale Italiana 100 cwts gum G Sojpal

Havraise s—2,400 cwts linseed D Nanjee and Co; 6,222 cwts Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—35 cwts sago F R Mahomed Jaffer and Co.

Pekin s—700 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin s—1,800 bales twist Talati and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Pekin s—300 bales cotton Goculdas Dossa and Co; 230 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 400 bales cotton Tata and Co; 130 bales cotton Dinshaw D Currance and Co 35 bales wool Tao Allum B Kaisha; 40 bales cotton Jeewandas Mooljee and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Pekin s—28 bales hemp J Cowerjee.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.

Bombay, July 16

1 The Range at Colaba will be reserved for shooting for the monthly Challenge Cup and practice on Saturday afternoon next the 18th instant from 4 p.m.

2 There will be drill or dismount at the Cathedral High School on Monday the 18th instant at 5-30 p.m.

3 Trained members are reminded that there will be Semaphore Signalling on Tuesday evening next the 19th instant at the Town Hall at 5-30 p.m. also drill for Recruits.

4 There will be Foot Pegging and Jumping on the Back Bay Sands on Tuesday morning next, the 19th instant at 7 a.m.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, Bo. Lt. H.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 2nd July 1904.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills.

1. Amount to be remitted during 1904-05 ... £15,500,000

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST,
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON,
P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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of
SIR HOWARD GRUBB'S RENOWNED ASTRONOMICAL
INSTRUMENTS and FITTINGS.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1904.

THE ARMY REFORM SCHEME.

MR. ARNOLD-FORSTER asked for time in which to prepare his scheme. As a matter of fact, it is understood to have been pigeonholed for months. We now get it. We were asked to believe the new War Minister was as likely as any man living to give us the maximum of efficiency at the minimum of expense, though under our voluntary system, we know, we must always be prepared for a lower standard of the former and a higher standard of the latter than any other Power. The new scheme aims at reforming the Army out of existence. The strength is already below requirements, so it is reduced that fewer recruits will be demanded. Three years did not suffice in which to secure efficiency, so the period of enlistment is reduced to two years. The Auxiliary forces were condemned as next to useless, so we must have more of them, fewer Volunteers which the War Secretary declares to be our best material and more Militia which is the worst. We have not a soldier too many, not an infantry battalion which can be spared, so we disband fourteen of them and we have 8,761 fewer men with a saving of a paltry half million sterling. And the officers who were all to become strategists and tacticians, military historians and topographers as well as men-at-arms will have to spend the whole of their time drilling recruits. Reuter's summary may be taken as accurate. It is not from a Russian source but from head office at Home and the ridiculous mouse the mountain has brought forth may be contemplated at leisure. Mr. Arnold-Forster told the House of Commons that the recommendations of the Esher Committee generally speaking would be adopted. But they have been apparently misunderstood or wilfully misinterpreted. The only possible inference is that the present Government is riding for a fall. We cannot suppose the Commons will accept a scheme so little calculated to effect the purpose for which it is supposed to have been designed. Under it we can never have a sufficient or an efficient army and even at the risk of being charged with disloyalty to their party, numerous followers of the present administration will vote against its adoption.

Mr. Balfour's Government was warned months ago by some of its friends that its fate depended to a large extent upon whether it gave the War Minister a free hand to carry out the scheme or whether it was to be sacrificed to the "amour propre" of colleagues who happened to be identified with the existing regime, and who appeared to share the views of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, "a Chinese Conservative, an avowed enemy of reform." They have apparently given Mr. Forster a free hand, but we are unwilling to believe that the rank and file of the party will consent to be bound hand and foot by their leaders. When the scheme was reported to have been formulated, we were made aware of the fact that the Government was not at all unanimous in its approval. It was pigeon-holed "until petty personal susceptibilities could be soothed." The process occupied a good deal of time, and the Secretary of State had to keep up appearances in the House and ask hon. members not to press him. Still the whole thing was pretty correctly forecasted. We are asked to believe that the theory of a great regular army for home defence was all moonshine, that what we require is a comparatively small but highly efficient force for our over-sea compaigns, that if the new scheme seemed to create a void in our home defence arrangements, it would become the duty of the people to take to heart Lord Salisbury's dictum that defence is for the nation rather than the War office. That is what Mr, Forster desires we shall believe he has aimed at. He is indeed an indifferent marksman. He will secure a national defence and a very indifferent one at that, if we are to attach any importance to the report of the Commission on the Auxiliary forces. He will not change the Militia, though condemned as perfectly unsatisfactory "because the country is not yet ripe for a change therein." Conscription again looms in the distance and Mr. Forster trotted out the bogey again in order to get the people accustomed to seeing it. The country may not be ripe for such changes as many would like to see, but it is ready for a change in the "perfectly unsatisfactory Militia" which might be effected at no cost at all by inducing the men to join the line battalions where in a short time they might become as efficient as their comrades, the regulars.

It appears as though the Secretary of State for War had grown needlessly alarmed over the state of recruiting, that he seeks to reduce the strength of the regular army. The returns for the first quarter of the year were unsatisfactory. The Cavalry was up to full strength, and recruiting for that arm of the Service was stopped for some time; but the difficulty which confronts the War Office is to obtain suitable men for the Infantry regiments of the line and for the Foot Guards. The youths, who offered to join the ranks in London, were of a little better type in physique, education, and character than the abolished "specials," who were accepted as an experiment three or four years ago, and who, after a trial, were found utterly unsuitable, and have been discharged at considerable cost to the nation. In explanation of this paucity we are told that the wave of enthusiasm and patriotic fervour for the army receded before the conclusion of the South African war, and there has since been no stimulus to encourage the better class youths of the country to join the colours, especially in England. The prospect of increased pay, if the recruits make themselves efficient soldiers after two years' service, has little influence with recruits, who prefer to have good pay for the present rather than rely on deferred grants which may or may not be received, the Army Order being of a conditional character. These facts are very mildly stated: "Which may or may not be received." There is more in that phrase than meets the eye. It is notorious that soldiers are not paid with the promptitude which is due. Even to-day we hear of moneys due years ago being still retained while the days of the Crimean War. All the men, who were seized with military ardour and went to South Africa, have not received their promised medals and hundreds of them are still out of employment. Is it likely there will be military fervour among the class of men we want? The injury the country suffered by not having a sufficiently strong army to thrash a handful of Dutch farmers, is incalculable. Its total will never be told. But had Government kept faith with the men who came forward at the sacrifice of their own personal interests, we should have no difficulty in providing a splendid "striking" army and securing efficient battalions whether of regular infantry, militia or volunteers. As regards the volunteers, who are to receive much larger grants in order that they may undertake the work of Home defence, doubts have been expressed as to whether they will be equal to their duties or whether we "shall be compelled to face a further and greater reform involving some recognition of that principle of compulsion which every other nation regards as vital to its security?" The amateur soldier can never, regiment for regiment, be the equal of the regular, and it is well-known that a very small proportion only of the Volunteer force at home is equal to the task demanded of it. It would have been far better to have insisted upon the efficiency of the army we have, have devoted more time and attention to the battalions which are now to disappear, for whatever may be said about our not requiring a strong force for Home defence we repeat we have not a single soldier whom we can spare, and to reduce the strength is to impair efficiency,

UNIONISTS AND THE FISCAL ROCK.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN has worked his will in the Liberal Union Council, or at any rate the split on the question of Fiscal Reform has enabled him to gain control of the larger section of the old organisation. With the Presidency of the reconstructed Council goes, it is to be presumed, the control of the Party Funds over which Mr. Chamberlain and the Duke of Devonshire had some interesting correspondence. The Duke of Devonshire and his followers of the Free Food League being in the minority in the Unionist organization have had to come out, and it will be but a matter of time for them to go over on terms entirely to the Opposition. The adoption of the Fiscal Reform resolution and the gathering in the Albert Hall are, however, far from indicating the victory of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy in the country. He has admitted that the country is not yet prepared for it, and since the speech in which he made that admission, a number of constituencies have emphasised it. Mr. Chamberlain's policy and the fiscal policy of the Government approved by the Albert Hall meeting are not identical or, at any rate, Mr. Balfour has not ventured to declare that they are. So far as the Prime Minister has pronounced for Fiscal Reform, it is in the modified shape of retaliation as indicated by his speech at Sheffield in October last. Much has happened since then, and Mr. Balfour's attitude on the subject has been one of extreme caution. If then the resolution of the Albert Hall Demonstration will, as Lord Lansdowne declares, greatly strengthen the Premier's hands, it can have little value for Mr. Chamberlain. So far, the ex-Colonial Secretary has only succeeded in completing the division of the Unionist Party, the most recent evidence of which has been furnished by the disputes regarding the reconstruction of the Council. The other night the question of sending delegates to the Conference created a storm and a break up in the Liberal Union Club, an example, no doubt, of what has happened in all the branch Unionist Associations throughout the country. In these circumstances Mr. Chamberlain has been able to secure a Conference entirely in his favour and the election of a Council which represents his views. The net effect will be to strengthen the Opposition and so increase the probabilities of their success when the General Election comes.

MADAGASCAR'S LABOUR PROBLEM.

THE labour problem in Madagascar has from all accounts proved a hard nut for the French to crack, and so far no satisfactory solution of the difficulty has been found. For eight years intelligent administrators have tried a multiplicity of schemes in order to prevail upon the natives of the Island to work. At first, compulsion was tried, but a civilised and sympathetic nation like France could not continue so oppressive a measure. Forced labour was abandoned, the natives became free and forthwith entered into a covenant among themselves to forswear work of all kinds. The French next tried coaxing, but without satisfactory results, as where the natives did not turn a deaf ear to the recruiting agents who were sent out and paid a bounty which varied according to the number of volunteers they could bring in, they came and worked for a day or two and then disappeared. The recruiting agents seemed to have made a good thing out of the system. They brought in the same men five or six times receiving in each case a bounty. It is difficult to tell one black man from another, especially when their clothing is both scant and primitive. The failure of compulsory measures and coaxing led to the introduction of a contract system, but with no better results. An natives signed on willingly enough, but as soon as they handled their first wages showed a decided "taste for repose' and spent their money in drink. To check this evil resort was had to legislation. An extra tax was put on alcoholic drink which had the double merit of procuring certain resources for the authorities, and at the same time of diminishing drunkenness. It did not, however, further the labour problem much. The population of the Island, despite its area being equal to that of France, is scarcely two and a half millions. The natives, it appears, like their present rulers, draw the line at large families because of the expense. The French with a view to favour an increase in the population levied a tax on every individual, not married, or never having been married, or not contributing to the support of a child either natural or adopted. This tax amounted to fifteen francs per annum in the case of a man over thirty-one years of age, and of seven francs per annum in the case of a woman over twenty-one. The troubles of the French are, however, at an end, if we are to believe the "Journal des Colonies" which claims that at last a stimulus to labour has been found. The discoverer of it is M. Fernand Sabatier, an authority on colonial matters. "If the natives of Madagascar," states the discoverer of the new stimulus, "work little, it is because their wants are little; in developing their wants the amount of work they must perform to satisfy those wants will necessarily be augmented; it is, therefore, necessary to create in them a love of comfort; and the principal means of creating a taste for comfort in savages is to make known to them, to scatter among them, the divers objects which can contribute to it; in short, it is by means of the importation of our goods that this result will be obtained. The men of Madagascar, like those of all uncivilised races, are particularly fond of the multi coloured tissues which serve for the toilet of their wives. Let us not fail to profit by this instinct." If M. Sabatier's theory is correct, the solution of the labour problem is in sight,

SANITATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE Sanitary Report of the Central Provinces and Berar for 1903 shows that had it not been for plague, which was epidemic in all parts of the Central Provinces except the Mahanadi Division and in Berar, the year might have had some claim to be reckoned a fairly healthy one. It was not to be expected that the high birth-rate and low death-rate of 1902 would continue, and several causes were in operation to prevent it. The existence of plague must have had a restrictive effect on the birth-rate, while in some parts of the rate of the Central Provinces was, with the exception of 1902, the highest for two decades, while in Berar it was higher than in any year in the past generation, except 1899 and 1902. The death-rate, on the other hand, both in the Central Provinces and Berar was not only higher than in 1902, an exceptionally healthy year, but was also in excess of the mean for the decade 1881-1890, which is the period taken for comparison as having been free from famine and plague. The causes of this high mortality are set down to the prevalence of plague, influenza and measles, and to the high birth-rates of 1902 and 1903 which naturally resulted in a large increase in the number of deaths among infants. Plague has, however, been the chief factor in raising the death-rate and this is made clear from an examination of the statistics of the districts which were most affected by that disease. Burhanpur, for instance, has a birth-rate of 37 and a death-rate of 65. All the Nerbudda districts were affected by plague, and all except Nimar show an excess of deaths over births, and the same is the case in Nagpur which was afflicted with a most violent epidemic of plague. The attitude of the people with regard to plague measures has undergone a change for the better, and Mr. Lely, the Chief Commissioner, finds proof of this in the recorded mortality being so near to the actual.

We learn that Lord Curzon's plans for arriving in India on the 25th September next, are upon the supposition that Lady Curzon will follow later. Should it be decided for her Excellency to accompany him, the arrival will most probably be postponed until the middle of October, by which time the climate will be more suitable for the voyage. There will necessarily be so many important matters awaiting his Excellency's attention when he reaches Simla that no very extensive autumn tour in India is likely to be possible. The rumour that his Excellency will visit Kashmir before the Calcutta season is probably mistaken.

IT is intended to hold an Indian Medical Service dinner at Simla shortly.

THE new five rupee notes for India are still under manufacture at Home, and it is not yet known when the first consignment will arrive.

THE Maharaja Scindia has now definitely arranged, after consultation with the Government of India, to increase his Imperial Service troops by one regiment of cavalry and two battalions of infantry.

MR. DONOVAN, an electrical engineer, left Peshawar for Kabul on the 9th instant. The Amir has the intention of running his arms factories and other workshops by electricity and of lighting Kabul City.

WITH regard to the proposed nickel coinage for India, the Local Governments are now being consulted on the question. The only point of importance is whether the coin should be perforated or unperforated.

REGARDING the Simla water-supply question "the Pioneer" says that the Committee of experts dealing with the problem have practically accepted the ides put forward by General Beresford-Lovett, i.e., power will be derived from the Nauti Khud beyond the Muahobra-Mahasu ranges. This power they propose not to utilise in pumping up the Sutlej water to Simla, but to transmit to a point in the Nauti Valley about twelve miles from the river and on the 5,700 feet contour above sea-level. At this point electrically-driven pumps will lift the local water to the top of the Manasud ridge, roughly about 2,800 feet as compared with 6,000 feet, the difference of level between that ridge and the Sutlej Obviously, if water in sufficient quantity to make up the daily million gallons laid down by the Simla Extension Committee in 1898 is obtainable at all seasons this plan has the merit of a shorter lift. The observations regarding the water available derived from the area it is proposed to reserve, although not very systematically recorded, are sufficiently numerous to warrant the present Committee in feeling confident that the supply will be forthcoming even in the driest years. That, of course, time will show. It will be observed that the power scheme is common to the Sutlej supply project and to the Mahasu supply project. The cost of the remaining portion of either scheme is the economic feature which will probably decide the matter. We understand that about 6 3-4 lakhs is the latest estimate for pumping Sutlej water direct to a point about 9,000 feet above the sea, in quantity sufficient to supplement the present available supply to make up the desired million gallons. This is independent of distribution in Simla. There is no doubt the rival schemes are receiving due attention at the hands of the Committee and they will ultimately be further considered by the Government of India.

THE corner-stone of Demont's statue was laid at Annapolis, Nova Scotia on June 20, the tercenteanry celebration of Champlain and Demont's landing being thus concluded. M. Kleszkowski, the special representative of France, has sent the Mayor, on behalf of President Loubet, a cheque for 200 dollars to be used for benevolent purposes. The anniversary of the landing of Demont and Champlain at the mouth of the St. John River began there also on June 22.

THE "New York Herald" contains the following from its Washington correspondent.—Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, has asked Mr. Hay that, in view of the neutrality declarations of China and the United States, the attention of Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, may be called to the toast proposed by Captain Takeshita, the Japanese naval attache, at the dinner of the American Asiatic Society on the 1st inst., at which Prince Paiun of China was present. Captain Takeshita proposed "Banzai," which is the Japanese for victory, and the toast was drunk with applause. Count Cassini says that if a member of the Russian Embassy so exceeded his liberty, he would send him out of the country in twenty-four hours.

A NUMBER of the most distinguished of the younger generation of medical men in Paris have in recent years made up parties to visit the hospitals and laboratories of Berlin and Vienna. Recently they let it be known that they would like to visit London next autumn. The proposal was welcomed by leading members of the profession in London, and last evening Sir William Church presided over a meeting at the Royal College of Physicians of London, when representatives of most of the principal hospitals and medical schools were present. An executive committee, with Sir William Broadbent as chairman, was appointed, and will meet at an early date to make preliminary arrangements for the friendly reception of our French visitors, who intend to spend at least three days in London, October 10, 11, and 12.

THE Carthusian Committee seems to be conducting itself much as might have been expected. On June, 21 the confrontation of M. Lagrave and M. Edgar Combes resulted in the "fils a Papa" saying, "You're a liar;" to which M. Lagrave promptly replied, "You're another." Such scenes are not to edification; but if anybody ever expected anything else he must have been a sanguine and simple-minded creature. One or two Carthusians are to be called as witnesses; but whether they will consent to appear seems doubtful. If, however, they have really been subjected to "chantage," which is the French for blackmail, they ought to reveal the names of the "maitre-chanteur," as M. Clemenceau invites them to do. If they do not do that, they will give the impression not only that they have brought an unfounded charge, but that they are afraid to answer questions as to their own alleged attempt to bribe the Government.

DR. MARCHAIS, of the Paris hospitals, has just submitted to the French Academy of Medicine a somewhat novel treatment for the cure of varicose veins in the legs. He had observed that among rural postmen, obliged to go long distances on foot, there were few men who suffer from varicose veins, and those who had varicose veins quickly recovered from them. Now as a rule patients with varicose veins are advised to walk as little as possible, but Dr. Marchais has changed all this, and as the result of experiments he has successfully carried out on twenty-one patients, he asserts that the most effective cure for varicose veins in the legs consists of—walking. He shows that, in order to obtain lasting results, we must go back to the cause of the affliction, which is the hypertension of the blood in the veins. It is, he says, possible, even for those very badly afflicted, to cure themselves by rational daily walking exercises, preceded by massage of the legs.

THE Hon. Lancelot Lowther, who is just thirty-seven is the heir-presumptive of the earldom of Lonsdale. A rather singular amount of fatality has been required to put him in that position. The third Earl of Lonsdale married a Caulfeild, and four sons were born to him. The first, who bore the regulation Caulfeild fore-name of St. George, succeeded as fourth earl, and ran out early. His next brother, the present Hugh Cecil, became fifth earl. The third brother, Charles Edwin, died, unmarried, in 1886. The Hon.

YIN-KHOW OCCUPIED.

JAPAN AND THE KAISER'S MESSAGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 15

Telegrams published at Tokio state that Yin-Khow was occupied by the Japanese on Wednesday unopposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 15.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London the 14th July, says that Dr. Morrison, the "Times" Peking correspondent states that the Japanese at Peking are indignant with the Kaiser for his Wiborg telegram.

A high Russian official writes in the "Quarterly Review" exposing the weakness and folly of the Tsar. The "Times" and other papers take serious notice of the paper.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

FISCAL REFORM.

The Split Among Unionists.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S CAPTURE.

PARTY ORGANIZATION CONTROLLED.

LONDON, JULY 15.

Mr. Chamberlain presided at the first meeting of the reconstructed Unionist Council.

One thousand eight hundred delegates attended.

Mr. Chamberlain was immensely ovated and was elected President of the Unionist Council.

Lords Lansdowne and Selborne were elected Vice-Presidents.

The fiscal reform resolution, which was practically unanimously adopted, indicates Mr. Chamberlain's complete capture of the Unionist machine.

A monster demonstration took place at the Albert Hall in the evening.

About twelve thousand persons were present.

Mr. Chamberlain was the chief speaker.

Lord Lansdowne, in acknowledging the resolution, approving the fiscal policy of the Government; declared it would greatly strengthen the Premier's hands.

ILLNESS OF A ROYAL PRINCESS.

An Operation for Appendicitis.

The King's niece, the Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, has had to undergo an operation for appendicitis and is progressing favourably.

EMPEROR OF CHINA ILL.

An Attack of Dysentery.

The "Morning Post" in a telegram from Shanghai states that the Emperor of China is seriously ill with dysentery.

THE KHEDIVE IN LONDON.

Birthday Congratulations.

The Khedive who has arrived in London paid a visit to the Princess Henry of Battenburg yesterday.

The King and other Royalties sent birthday congratulations yesterday to his High ness who starts for Paris to-morrow.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

The following is the result of the race for the Eclipse Stakes :—

Darley Dale	1
Rydal Head	2
Henry I	3

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

GALLANTRY OF NATIVE SOLDIERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 15.

It is notified that promotion in the Order of Merit is conferred upon Subadar Wassawa Singh, 32nd Sikhs Pioneers, for conspicuous gallantry at the Karola action, Tibet, last May, in leading a section of his Company up steep precipitous cliffs and bringing fire to bear upon one of the enemy's sangars which had defied all previous attempts at clearance. His action, the Notification continues, led to the enemy's evacuating the sangar and their eventual retirement from the main position.

It is further notified that the Order of Merit would have been conferred upon Havildar Wadhawa Singh, 32nd Sikh Pioneers, had he survived and that a pension is conferred upon his widow. This non-commissioned officer in action in Tibet twice formed one of the storming parties detailed to blow in the gates of villages on the 19th and 20th May last. He advanced with great courage and coolness under heavy fire to lay the charges, being wounded on the first occasion and being killed on the second.

As the number of troops in Tibet went on increasing it was found impossible for one man to deal with the details of both Supply and Transport. Accordingly, Major A. Mullaly has been sent up as Chief Transport Officer to the Force, and Captain Preston as Chief Transport Officer, line of communications. This arrangement should work well.

CONFERENCE OF IRRIGATION ENGINEERS.

A note has been written by Mr. Preston, C.I.E., on the Conference of Irrigation Engineers which takes place here from the 5th to the 9th September next. It shows that the following officers have so far intimated their intention of attending, namely from Madras, Messrs. Davidson (doubtful) Mackenzie and Reid; from Bombay, Messrs. Hill, Visvesvaraya and Gebbie; from Bengal (not yet intimated); from the United Provinces, Messrs Marsh, McLeod and Nethersole: from the Punjab, Messrs. Benton, Kennedy, Rose, Davis, Johnston and Kanthack and possibly two others. The number from the Punjab is greater than from the other provinces owing to its proximity. Technical papers have been promised and will be read, and, as far as possible, discussed at the meetings by Messrs. Mackenzie, Reid, Davidson, Hill, Visvesvaraya, Gebbie, Gillmon, H. J. Johnston, Tickler, Kennedy, Benton, Farrant, R. E. Purvis, Stoell, Ivens, McLeod, Halton, Nethersole and Marsh. The officers communicating papers are requested to send them as early as practicable to Mr. Preston to enable them to be circulated in advance.

THE preliminary work in connection with the installation of wireless telegraphy at Port Said has been completed. Negotiations have been entered into between the Egyptian Government and the Amalgamated Co. with a view to drafting the Agreement and tariff of this installation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

Mr. Arnold-Forster's Scheme.

REDUCTION OF MEN AND EXPENDITURE.

THE COST OF CONSCRIPTION.

LONDON, JULY 14.

Mr. Arnold-Forster introduced his Army Reform Scheme in the House of Commons to-night. It reduces the Army by fourteen battalions and leaves the Militia untouched because the country is not yet ripe for a change therein.

The Volunteers will be reduced to 180,000 men, but will receive much larger grants so as to produce efficiency.

It is proposed to divide the Army into two parts keeping one for purely home service with two years with the colours and six with the Reserve.

LATER.

Mr. Arnold-Forster said that the three years' system had broken down and must end because the men refused to extend their service and we had already had to send abroad many men who only had ten months to serve.

The condition of the Militia was perfectly unsatisfactory and he believed the Volunteers were our best material, though he was not clear we were making the best use of them.

Conscription, he said, would result in an annual addition to the expenditure of £25,900,000, while a large Home Army was unnecessary in time of peace.

The present number of troops abroad was a necessity. India required 52 battalions and the Colonies 37 battalions.

The fourteen battalions to be abolished would include the third and fourth battalions recently raised.

The five garrison battalions raised during the late war would be absorbed.

The linked battalion system will be abolished.

A striking force of sixteen thousand men will be kept at Aldershot ready immediately to take the field.

The Cavalry and Artillery remain untouched, but an Artillery Reserve will be established.

Mr. Arnold-Forster's scheme means the saving of half a million sterling and a reduction of 8,761 men.

LONDON, JULY 15.

Mr. Arnold-Forster in the course of the debate on his Army Scheme said that enlistment for general service would be nine years with the colours and three with the Reserve.

He calculated that short service would provide 87,000 Reserves and 23,000 general service men.

The object of abolishing the linked battalions was, he said, to secure a much larger number of men with the colours kept abroad than at home.

PRESS CRITICISMS.

With the exception of the "Morning Post," "Standard" and "Daily News," Mr. Arnold-Forster's proposals have been approved by all papers, including the "Daily Chronical."

The "Morning Post" in a bitterly worded article says that Government has already done great destructive work for the Army and there is no evidence that the new Scheme will meet the needs of war for which a large number of trained men is a first consideration.

The "Standard" says the practicality and efficiency of the Scheme are more than doubtful and it will probably collapse entirely. Owing to the lack of long service men, the Reserve will have no backbone of old soldiers and it is not clear that the economies will be substantial.

Some of the proposals, the article adds, are more likely to increase the burden of the British or Indian tax-payer.

CALCUTTA WATER SUPPLY

SNAKES ALIVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 15.

The Calcutta Corporation have appointed a Special Committee to enquire into the presence of snakes in the filtered water supply. The Committee consists of six doctors and the Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Bengal.

THE MAHARANA OF DHOLEPUR.

The Maharana of Dholepur will be installed on the gadi in November next.

COST OF WELCOME TO LORD CURZON.

SUIT AGAINST THE NAWAB OF DACCA.

At the High Court to-day before the Hon. Mr. Justice Stephen, a plaint was filed against the Nawab of Dacca for the recovery of Rs. 11,000 for certain decoration work done at Dacca in February last on the occasion of the visit of Lord Curzon to that place.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, JULY 15.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel N. S. Swanston officiates as Deputy Inspector-General, Supply and Transport, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchins on leave.

Brigadier-General Woon and Colonel Pollock are appointed to command second class districts vice Major Generals Maitland and Stewart vacated.

It is notified that the tenure of a Lieutenant-General's appointment is to be for three years, extensible to five years, unaffected by promotion to General.

Assistant Surgeons W. D. Bartley; D. A Gillespie, W. H. Cabral and J. W. Greahy are promoted to the senior grade.

Lieutenant Ronaldson is promoted to Captain in the 1st Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

Quarter-master George is promoted to Captain in the Mussoorie Volunteers.

Captain Wilkinson, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Capt. Harkness, 2nd Bombay Baroda Railway Volunteers, and Capt. Lambert, Coorg and Mysore Rifles, are gazetted Hon. Majors.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer W. O. Kerr has three months' extension of leave on medical certificate at home.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson is granted four months and three days sick leave from the 21st proximo.

Lieutenant W. D. Ritchie, I.M.S., is posted to Assam.

Mr. Merk, Chief Commissioner of the Andaman Islands, has one month and twelve days' leave from the 24th September, Mr. H. G. Tayler officiating.

The Metropolitan leaves Calcutta on tour on August 3rd, his dates thereafter being Midnapore 3rd to 4th. Ranchi 5th to 10th, Hazaribagh 7th to 16th and Calcutta August 18th.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following revised native cavalry reliefs have been sanctioned :—

11th Lancers from Meean Meer to Rawalpindi.

13th Lancers from Saugor and Jubbulpore to Jhelum.

16th Cavalry from Jhelum to Dera Ismail Khan.

17th Cavalry from Rawalpindi to Bannu.

25th Cavalry from Kohat to Meean Meer.

Sanction has been accorded to the names of Veterinary officers of the Army Remount Dept being placed on the roster of Veterinary officers for active service. Not more than two will, however, be permitted to be absent at one time.

The 4th Dragoon Guards, under orders for South Africa, will be stationed at Middleburg; the 2nd Battalion, Border Regiment, and the 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, will probably be stationed at Bloemfontein or Potchefstroom; but their allocation depends upon other movements which cannot be decided yet.

THE BANGALORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 15.

The second round of the Bangalore Polo tournament was played this afternoon in perfect weather, two matches having been arranged for the day. In the first match, the combined team of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, who beat the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers' team on Wednesday, met the Essex Regiment team who had beaten the 4th Hussars. The first chukker resulted in no score on either side. In the second, the Essex made one goal to one subsidiary of their opponents. In the third chukker, the score was: Essex 1 goal, 1 subsidiary, to Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery 1 goal, 2 subsidiaries. In the fourth chukker, the Essex had 2 goals, 2 subsidiaries to 1 goal, 2 subsidiaries; and in the fifth chukker the R. E. and R. A. team beat the Essex by 2 goals, 3 subsidiaries to 2 goals, 2 subsidiaries. The sides of the winners were: Mr. Queripel, Captain Marshall, Mr. Wagstaff and Major Evans, and of the Essex were Messrs. Raymond, Bowen, Neave, and Lewin. The umpires were General Nixon and Captain Oakes.

In the second match the "A" team of the Carabiniers played against the "B." team of the Carabiniers, the scores being, first chukker "A" 2 goals, "B" 1 subsidiary; second chukker, "A" 2 goals, 2 subsidiaries, "B" 1 subsidiary; third chukker "A" 4 goals, 2 subsidiaries, "B" 2 goals, 1 subsidiary; fourth chukker, "A" 5 goals, 4 subsidiaries, "B" 2 goals, 1 subsidiary; fifth chukker "A" 6 goals, 5 subsidiaries "B" 2 goals, 1 subsidiary; sixth chukker, "A" 6 goals, 5 subsidiaries, "B" 2 goals 1 subsidiary. "A" team won. The sides were "A" team :—Mr. Rasch, Capt. Watson, Mr. Swifte and Mr. Gwyer. "B" team :—Capt. Cope, Mr. Dormer, Capt. Moncrieff, and Capt. Francis. The umpires were General Nixon and Major Marsh.

POONA MOUNTED SPORTS.

POONA, JULY 15.

The Royal Field Artillery mounted sports which were put off recently owing to the weather came off this afternoon at the Ammunition Factory ground. The attendance was large. Nine events were contested with the following results :—

Sword versus Lance.—Won by Bombardier Carnegie, 18th Battery.

Sword versus Bayonet.—Won by Brigade Sergeant-Major Maloney, 40th Battery.

Tent Pegging.—Won by Bombardier Carnegie, 18th Battery. Thirteen competed.

Heads and Posts.—Won by Bombardier Carnegie.

Lemon Cutting.—Won by Brigade Sergeant-Major Fahay.

Section Jumping Competition for N. C. O's.—Four teams came off. Won by the 18th Battery, 39th Battery being second.

Section Jumping by Gunners and Drivers.—Four teams competed. Won by 29th Battery.

The Victoria Cross race.—21 entered. Won by Driver Baines, 45th Battery.

Section Tent Pegging for Native Cavalry.—Only the Governor's Body-Guard and the 33rd Cavalry contested. Won by the 33rd Cavalry.

Jumping with led horses.—Won by Driver Bishop, 29th Battery.

Wrestling on Horses.—Won by the 18th Battery. Three teams competed.

Mrs. Carter distributed the prizes to the winners.

PLAGUE PREVENTION IN MADRAS.

AN OFFICIAL INQUIRY.

MADRAS, JULY 15.

Mr. J. P. Bedford I.C.S. officer on special duty in connection with plague administration in this Presidency has arrived in Madras. He has been deputed to enquire and report to Government whether the plague expenditure in the Presidency can be reduced without impairing the efficiency of preventive and precautionary measures, and whether a more efficient working can be secured for the present expenditure. During the last month Mr. Bedford has travelled through the greater part of Salem, North Arcot, Bellary, Bangalore, and Kolar districts and has examined over fifty official and non-official gentlemen who had personal knowledge of plague preventive measures.

ROORKEE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

SUCCESS OF LA MARTINIERE STUDENTS.

LUCKNOW, JULY 15.

The Roorkee Engineer entrance results dated to-day show that in the recent examination for admission into the Civil and Electrical Engineer classes there were 64 candidates, 40 of them natives including ten graduates and 24 Europeans. Twenty-one natives and ten Europeans passed, seven of these last being from the Lucknow Martiniere and three from St. Joseph's Naini Tal. For the Roorkee upper subordinate class Civil, English, nine candidates can be admitted on the 16th October next; five of these were trained at the Lucknow Martiniere, two at the E. I. R. School, Mussoorie, and two at St. Joseph's Naini Tal.

RELIGIOUS FANATICS' OUTBREAK.

A BURMA RISING.

RANGOON, JULY 14.

A Press note issued by the Government states :—A religious fanatic, called Hkut Li, who is also, it is believed, known as Ai Hsai, recently crossed the Salween from West Mang Lun to Naung Pin, ten miles from Tangyan in the South Hsinur State here. He issued royal orders of appointment to his supporters, and gave out his intention of marching on Tangan, Lashio, and Mandalay, and attacked parties of villagers, killing two men, and came into collision with Mr. Luman, Assistant Political Officer, Tangyan, who, with four policemen, had gone out on the 1st July, to enquire into the rumours that were current.

On the 7th instant Mr. Stirling, Superintendent, Northern Shan States, arrived at Tangyan, with twenty-five Military Police, and on 6th he attacked and dispersed the gang. In the fight the leader Hkun Li and seventeen of his followers were killed.

COURT-MARTIAL AT COONOOR.

SOLDIER CONVICTED OF THEFT.

COONOOR, JULY 15.

At a District Court-martial held at Wellington under the presidentship of Major Nason, Commandant of the Depot, Private Ernest Hope, 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, was arraigned on the following charges :—(1). Stealing public money. (2). Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

The Court found the accused guilty of the first charge, and sentenced him to fifty-six days' hard labour.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE following passengers proceed to-day by the P. and O. Co's steamer Arabia, connecting with the s. s. Macedonia, for Marseilles and London :—

Lieut H C Jackson	Revd J R Fraser
Lieut-Col L C Fryer	Mr Laronce
Mr G M Harriott	Mr F C Moore
Sir Wm Outlark	Capt T Hunter
Sir John Stanley	Mr S Mower
Mr R F B Frost	Capt J A M Cummins
Mr H D Watson	Mr and Mrs A M Dunne
Major R Hoare	Mr James Miller
Mr H Lawrence	Mrs Chatterton
Capt T Rose-Price	Mr R Dinwiddie
Lieut C R-Tidwell	Mr G Gray
Mr E V Lovinge	Lieut P G Brown R N
Mr C S Drayton	Mr H R Greaves
Major W K Hardey	Mr Rainey
Mr R Collins	Capt & Mrs P S Kilkelly
Mr R J R Glancy	Mrs H D La-Touche
Mr A Ogilvy	Mrs W E Scott-Moncieff
Mr J H Hibbert	Rev H S Percy-Smith
Lieut-Col E K Danbeney	Mr A V Watson
Dr T F Pearse	Capt N Steel
Mr G H Bell	Mr and Mrs A Thompson
Mr and Mrs W Graham	Mr E J Lirlde
Mr J H. Constantine	Mr. Mohanlal Bhagwanji
Mr T Barclay	Miss Carleton

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

Some Smart Frocks

FASHIONS FOR LITTLE FOLK.

THE WOMEN WRITERS' DINNER

LONDON, JUNE 14.

Two pretty frocks seen at Ascot, are of special interest as representing two totally distinct types of race-gowns, made in styles, moreover, which will be greatly in vogue during the remainder of the London season. A smart little gown arrange with a cross over bodice of the pinafore persuasion, was carried out in shot taffetas mousseline of opalescent colourings, in which the prevailing shades were very delicate tones of pale green and blue, with a surface shimmer of silver. The skirt was made in a round shape, very fully pleated at the waist, and trimmed with many ruches of the same taffetas. A similar trimming outlined the folded draperies of the bodice in quaint fashion. The under-bodice and the sleeves, with their becoming triple frills, were of embroidered net and lace, in rather a deep shade of string-colour. The pretty hat worn with this frock was made in the same opal-tinted taffetas as the gown, trimmed round both crown and brim with ruches of the silk and having a quaint little cap of string-coloured lace resting upon the hair and coming down in points on either side. Long white kid mousquetaire gloves reaching to the elbow, and a white chiffon sunshade completed the picture.

The other gown seen was one of those dainty frocks in fine white net, which are not only very fresh-looking and smart in appearance, but also far more durable, and therefore more economical, than gowns of a similar kind carried out in tulle or chiffon. The gown in question was composed of ivory-white net, made up over pale green taffetas, and arranged with one of those very full skirts, which most undoubtedly have come to stay. Scattered over both skirt and bodice were applique designs in ecru lace and batiste embroidery, left transparent, so that the green lining showed prettily through the lace. Vandyke points of ecru lace insertion adorned the upper part of the skirt, with little clusters of pale pink chiffon roses and rosebuds mounted on loops of pale green velvet ribbon, and having smaller roses at the end of each loop. The bodice was closely gathered across the front and round the shoulders, and finished in the same way as the skirt, with clusters of chiffon roses and loops of green velvet ribbon. The waistband was of pale green velvet finished at the back with chiffon roses and velvet ends. In this case, also, the sleeves came to the elbows only, where they were met by long white gloves. The hat was of embroidered batiste, made in the latest shape, with a high crown and a brim which was turned off the face in front. At the back there were two or three black ostrich tips arranged to droop over the hair.

Some very charming hats were to be seen at Ascot, the large picture shapes with the new high crowns being very much in evidence, trimmed sometime with long shaded ostrich feathers, and sometimes with giant roses clustering together in front, while the rose foliage was arranged very formally round the crown. On Thursday Miss Minnie Cochrane wore a very becoming Gainsborough hat, in a soft shade of violet, trimmed with large roses, shading from deep violet to pavot mauve. Her gown was of white chiffon, patterned with mauve roses, and she carried a sunshade to match. Lady Musgrave's hat on Thursday was of white rice straw, made in a Trelawney shape, and prettily arranged with little rings of coral pink roses and shaded grey ostrich feathers. This hat was tied with grey tulle strings, and worn with a grey viole gown, brightened with touches of coral pink. Earlier in the week, in company with another very pretty frock, Lady Musgrave wore an early Victorian bonnet in chip, made in a dainty shape of old rose. This bonnet was trimmed in front with one very large shaded rose, and tied with wide strings of moire ribbon matching exactly the colour of the straw.

A particularly pretty white picture hat was worn with a white gown, by Lady Evelyn Grey. This hat was trimmed round the crown with ruches of roses, set very closely together, and shading from the palest pink to the deepest damask. There was a long, rose-coloured feather on one side of the brim. Lady Sybil Grey's picture hat was in violet straw, with choux of shaded lilac ribbon and long ribbon strings. On many of the most striking hats seen at Ascot long Paradise plumes, dyed in various brilliant colours, played a most conspicuous part. A Directoire hat in cream chip, with a high crown, for instance, was adorned with a sweeping Paradise plume, shading from cream colour to pale blue, while another very smart hat of champagne-coloured tulle, was swathed with folds of dark brown chiffon, and finished with a beautiful Paradise plume in its natural shades of tawny brown, golden yellow, and pale cream colour.

Styles for children vary little from year to year, but that little is important particularly in the plainer dresses. Dresses, hats, and wraps for little girls have never been prettier than now, owing to the becomingness of the drooping shoulder, berthas, and yokes. Among the simpler frocks intended for ordinary wear it is hard to pick and choose. The linens and fine piques are utilised extensively for the play clothes of both small boys and girls, and though the boys have trousers under their long Russian smocks, and the girls have skirts, the general outline of the popular Russian suits makes small concession to sex. For the small boy there is little else save the Russian suit and the ever-popular sailor. The variations in the Russian suit are wrought out by the materials and the details. The blouse may button up to the shoulders in double-breasted fashion, or it may button up one side only. The conventional standing collar, however, has given way to the sailor or round cut collar.

One-piece, suits, plaited from the shoulders and worn with a belt but without the baggy trousers of the Russian suit, are shown for wear by tiny boys, and garments of the same type are made for the girls. The smartest are of duck, with the finest of rib cords, and are hand embroidered in solid raised designs, such as grape clusters. The edges of the broad collars and cuffs are scalloped and buttonholed. These frocks are severe yet eminently chic. The same model is used for linen of all kinds, and in place of the expensive hand embroidery stitched bands of contrasting colour are the finish. The eyelet embroidery has a prominent place upon the clothes of children, and is most effective upon linen, piques, and ducks. Pinafores are perennial favourites for children's wear and no other material is so cool and practical for the wee girl's everyday frocks. In addition to its excellent washing qualities, it comes in innumerable dainty colourings and designs peculiarly suitable for the child's frock—little dots, checks, stripes, rings, diamonds, squares or small blossoms on a white ground.

Large figures never have the quaintly child sh look of these tiny patterns, and though the flowered stuffs of bolder design may be appropriate enough for the school-girl's summer of frocks, her little sister looks much better in the small dimity designs. Many effective touches of fine handiwork are given, this season, to the plainest washing frocks. The fine tucks on blouse and skirt should be run in by hand. Smocking, gauging, etc., are, of course, to be done by hand. Feather stitching, herring-bone and fagot stitches, French knots, embroidered dots, button-holing, delicate trailing designs in hand embroidery, the popular Russian cross stitch—all these are unpretentious forms of hand work, particularly adapted to the trimming of a child's frock. Lace and insertion should always be put on a child's frock by hand, if the thing is possible, and an exquisitely handmade little guimpe or yoke will often give an air of extreme daintiness to the simplest frocks. Feather stitching and French knots make a delightful finish for the cuffs of frocks of wee folk, and the work is swiftly and easily done by a skilful seamstress. Flounces and horizontal tucks are freely used on the batiste dresses. Both of these trimmings are pretty, but detract from the height of the wearer, whereas a skirt, plain or with very simple garniture, gives an effect of increased height. This question of optically increasing or decreasing the height is just as important in the frock of the little maid as in that of her mother or grown sister. Adapting the style to the individual development of the child is a point that cannot be too strongly insisted upon. The girl who is tall for her age will look and feel very awkward in close-fitting garments or in anything that accentuates her slenderness, while a dress made full and fluffy with breadth across the shoulders will suit her. The short little maid, especially if there is a tendency to stoutness, must, on the other hand, have her dresses made in a way that will add to her height. Long lines, plain materials, and simplified trimming will achieve this result.

Collars are a feature of all children's styles this summer. For the little girls they are used either with or without a yoke and with high or Dutch round neck. Embroidered batiste, linen, Swiss and all over laces, as well as plain or tucked fabrics trimmed with lace and insertion, are used for these accessories. The new washing braids make pretty trimmings for linen suits both of girls' and boys'. There is great opportunity in their disposition for original effects. Buttons, too, enter frequently into the decoration of these washing frocks, and when they are made in Russian style or in one piece a leather belt is worn. For wear with sailor dresses of linen, duck, and cheviot, there are flat, drooping sailors, bound simply with velvet ribbon of a contrasting shade, or with fancy but tightly woven straw braid instead of ribbon. These have no trimming except a broad band of ribbon, velvet, or corded silk round the crown, tacked severely in the back, and then hanging below the shoulders.

From Paris come exquisite colourings in summer kid gloves as soft and pliable as satin. For combination with blue frocks there are two striking shades of kid, forget-me-not blue and turquoise. Every imaginable shade of violet or lavender is shown, various tones of what is generally known as the natural hue, shading from palest champagne to almost golden brown, a superb olive green, and a new magenta. The new glove shows a lapped rather than a whipped seam, with elaborate stitching in self-tones or a contrasting colour, and two buttons only, these being very large and pearl-topped. One of the striking novelties of the season is the reversible cuff glove, which is clearly an effort to introduce trimming into the design of a glove. It is made something on the line of the old fashioned gauntlet glove, only the kid is not stiffened, but left soft and pliable as silk. On the inner side of the cuff close to its top, runs a bias band of silk in a contrasting colour. A gauntlet glove for driving and automobiling has a seam running straight from the tip of the thumb down the hand to the wrist end of the gauntlet flaring widely at this point to act as a protector to the cuffs of the wearer.

They say that no annual entertainment retains its popularity for more than ten years. But at the Women Writers' dinner the other night one found 200 women, merry and smiling, dainty and debonair, sparkling with jewels and rustling with all manner of beautiful raiment, had come to give this prophecy the—contradiction. As a matter of fact, the Women Writers' Dinner prophecies that have fallen from the lips of man have so far brilliantly failed. At first he said, "It will be a deadly dull entertainment, and its first appearance will be its last." And for fifteen years that June dinner at the Criterion has increased in popularity, in merriment, in daintiness, and never before have the long tables, with their exquisite decoration of lilies and roses, looked so pretty and the company around them so unaffectedly happy. It must be confessed that there is something slightly awe-inspiring in the idea that all these ladies wield pens, and that many of them wield them as successfully as, say, Mrs. F. A. Steel, who graced the head of one table; Miss Beatrice Harraden, who was in the chair, and, protesting that she could not make speeches, made a brilliant short speech, cigarette in hand, and looking more girlish than ever, in her graceful Liberty gown.

All round you saw well-known faces. Lady Jeune, Lady Grove, and Lady Strachey formed a little group round Mrs. Steel; Mrs. A. Sidgwick, "Mayne Lindsay," Mrs. E. Gradiner, and Mrs. Comyn were half hidden behind the roses on their table Cobden's two daughters, Mrs. Cobden Sickert and; Mrs. Fisher Unwin, sat opposite to Mrs. Clement Shorter; Mrs. J. R. Green, a picturesque study in grey and white, sat with Mrs. Sidney Webb, Lady Knightley of Fawsley, Lady Strachey, and Mrs. L. Courtney; Mrs. Chandler Moulton and Mrs. Thomas Hardy; Miss Honor Morten and Mrs. Coulson Kernahan were there, and a host of others all in the same line of business, as Miss Harraden reminded them. They say; what do they say? the cynic asks once more, and thinks of bickerings and backbiting among blue stockings. But what they really did talk was the usual bright and happily somewhat frivolous conversation of the convivial dinner-party; and anecdotes and quick-witted mots, and just a soupcon of piquant gossip were the order of the day. Three speeches were made—by the chair, by Mrs. Sidney Webb, and by Mrs. de la Pasture—and if after-dinner speeches were always as graceful, as humorous, and as neatly and pointedly expressed, then the post festa part of a public dinner would be its chief charm, and not a burden. There is always a touch of refined Bohemianism about the Women Writers' Dinner; this constitutes one of its charms. But there were fewer cigarettes than usual. I've taken one for you, said a stately lady to her neighbour, who had declined. I'm sure you want a cigarette, and are too timid to help yourself. As for myself, I can't bear the things. But, cigarettes apart, there was no sign of the W. W. D. having outlived its time.

June is nearly over, dinners are the order of the night, but many hostesses seem uncertain as to the wines required. Champagne in the wine of the period. In the best houses it is handed from the beginning to the end of dinner—from soup to dessert. In calculating the quantity of champagne required for a dinner, the usual allowance is an imperial pint to a man and nearly a pint and a reputed pint to a woman. The priceless vintages of '80 and '8, are, alas! almost at an end; but the champagne of '89 is very fine and the wines of '98 and 1900 will be the choice champagnes of the near future. Alternative drinks should be offered, and these are usually claret and Moselle. A still Moselle is preferred, and popular brands are Berncastler Doctor and Zeltinger of '95. Favourite clarets of the hour are Chateau Latour and Chateau Mouton Rothschild.

The Lyceum Club is the newest addition to London clubland. It represents the first really serious attempt to organize a club for women working in or associated with literature, journalism, art, science, and medicine the world over. Premises have been found and furnished at 128, Piccadilly—a pleasant and convenient situation—and the pioneers have had the advice and material assistance of a gentleman well experienced in the details of catering in acquiring and equipping the club. It is not only a club for resort and residence: it has the aim of providing an information bureau for its members, and of assisting them when travelling abroad by means of its foreign members and associates. Membership may be claimed by women of any nationality who have published any original work in literature, journalism, science, art, or music; who have university qualifications; or who are wives or daughters of men distinguished in literature, journalism, science, or art. Then any student over twenty years of age who is pursuing a course of study at college may be elected as an associate member. The club has opened its doors, and it is already well supported. Miss Constance Smedley is the honorary secretary, and women workers in any profession will find her most willing to give information as to how the club may be made valuable to them, whatever their position.

The craze for jewellery shows no sign of abating. Here is how "A Society Butterfly" describes some of the latest styles in ornaments. Certainly modern jewels are a revelation. Art has stepped in, and the brooch or necklace of to-day is no machine-made ornament, but seems the work of artists and of first-class artificers. The "Nouveau Art" designs strike a new note in "bijouterie. They are of gold, curiously wrought and "cisele," arranged with enamel, or a few big, solitary jewels. And the ideas are taken straight from the world of Nature. They consist of swans, serpents, fruit, flowers, human forms, and that weired female head—always favourite element in French art—and are carried out in gold, silver, and precious stones. In one brooch a couple of Cupids toss a football, which is comp sed of one perfect pearl. In another, a Cupid is playing with a balloon, which is also formed of one large pearl. The gems most in favour are pearls, opals, rubies, and emeralds; and the gold itself seems to have been subjected to some new treatment, as it appears to be of different colours in different parts of the ornament. The word Art is writ large over these lovely things, and they afford a curious contrast to the terrible "sets" and metal trinkets worn by our mothers and grandmothers. And there were many coveted-able ornaments not of the 'Nouveau" Art description.

Tiaras are as much worn as ever, but the fearsome "fender" has almost ceased to exist. Coronets of diamonds are made in light designs of almost lace-like delicacy, and the use of platinum instead of silver as a setting appears to be greatly favoured. In many instances the larger stones in these tiaras are set on springs, which vibrate with every movement of the wearer; and some of these stones are of great size and value—one huge diamond measured an inch in lenght, and was priced at £1,500. And the following gentlemen were elected to form the Committee for the coming season:—Messrs G. K. Remington J. L. Symons, F. C. Macrae, H. E. E. Proctor, J. A. Lord M. F. H., A. N. Graham & J. H. Symington and Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop was re-elected as Honorary Secretary.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

A Marine Court of Inquiry consisting of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate (President); Captain S. D. Andrews, Marine Superintendent; P. and O. Company's Docks; and Captain J. A. Robertson of the British India Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship Onda (Assessors) will meet at the Esplanade Police Court at 11 o'clock on Monday morning to inquire into the circumstances attending the grounding of the Shepherd and Company's steam ship Kaiser in the Gulf of Cambay on two occasions during her voyage to Bombay from Bhownagar namely on the 17th June at 9-30 a.m. on Malacca Sand Rock and on the 18th June at 3-30 a.m. on Rocks off Dahu.

A LASCAR'S RESCUE.

TWO DAYS IN THE WATER

THE "Egyptian Gazette" of June 22nd states: The British steamer Shimosa (Captain Chaplin) landed at Suez on the 17th instant a Lascar seaman who was picked up in the Red Sea on the 13th instant, in Lat. 19°48 N. and 40°49 E. The seaman states that he fell overboard from the ss. Imani, and that he had been in the water for over two days, during which the sea was very rough. Finally he was sighted in the morning of the 13th by the Shimosa and rescued. The man is in perfect health, and has been taken in hand by the British Consular authorities at Suez. It is remarkable though that he was not eaten up by sharks, which, in that locality, are very plentiful. The fact remains as of the native saying, that sharks do not touch black men, who frequently dive in the Suez roads and Red Sea.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" 113 YEARS AGO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following account, which I extract from an old Indian newspaper, will be read with interest: The first English newspaper started in Bombay, saw the light in 1789 under the name of the "Bombay Herald." The next year another paper, the "Bombay" Courier," was started, and in 1791 the name of the "Bombay Herald" was changed into "Bombay Gazette." In 1799, the Marquis of Wellesley passed a special Act under which Newspapers were subjected to various restrictions. No article was allowed to be published unless it had been revised in proof by the Chief Secretary to the Government, who was appointed to be the Censor of the Press. This Act was repealed in 1818 by the Marquis of Hastings in Calcutta, and during the regime of Elphinstone, some of the most objectionable restrictions were removed from Bombay, but it was not until 1835 that all the restrictions were removed. In 1854 the Bombay Government went so far as to open an "Editors' Room" in the Secretariat where Government news of public interest was laid on the table for the use of the Press. The "Bombay Courier" after an existence of 56 years was amalgamated on the 1st of January 1847 with the "Bombay Telegraph," a bi-weekly Journal, started six months before amalgamation, and went by the name of the "Bombay Telegraph and Courier." In 1791 the "Bombay Gazette" took the place of the "Herald," after the lapse of a year in 1843 the "British Indian Gentleman's Gazette and Bombay Daily Newspaper" saw the light, but in November 1849 was re-changed to the "Bombay Gazette." In 1831 the "Bombay Times and the Journal of Commerce" was started. In 1858 the "Bombay Standard" followed, but after the lapse of two years it was amalgamated with the "Bombay Times." In 1860, the late Mr. Robert Knight, the founder of the "Statesman" of Calcutta, purchased the "Bombay Times" and the name of the paper was changed into that of the "Times of India" on the 18th of May 1861. In a couple of months, the "Telegraph and Courier" was also amalgamated with the "Times of India."

R. M.

REFUSAL TO ISSUE WITNESS SUMMONSES.

DECISION OF THE HIGH COURT.

Mr. DAYABHAI H., second class Magistrate, Anand in January last, convicted Somabhai alias Harilal Bhulabhai, of voluntarily causing hurt and intentional insult with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, and fined him Rs. 15, or in default to suffer fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. C. Hudson, District Magistrate of Kaira, dismissed an appeal from the above decision. An application for revision was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, Mr. Jinna Sha appeared for the accused, and Mr. T. R. Desai for the opponent.

In this case a complaint had been lodged by one Nuran Daji of Umreth, charging the appellant and four others with having committed offences punishable under sections 504 and 323 of the Penal Code. The case for the prosecution was that, on the morning of 2nd June 1903, the complainant, was sitting at his shop when some females came there, quarrelling with each other. The complainant, seeing two of his daughters-in-law amongst the females came out of his shop and set them to stop fighting, and to go into his house. After his daughters-in-law entered the house, complainant asked the wife of accused No. 3, the appellant, who was quarrelling with other women to go to her house. In the meantime, all the accused came up there and abused the complainant indecently. The complainant told them to refrain from abusing him, as he had done nothing improper. The accused beat him with fists and cuffs. About forty men had assembled and some of them released complainant, who escaped from their clutches; and hence the prosecution. Four of the accused, including the appellant, were fined Rs. 15 each, or in default to suffer fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, while one of them was acquitted and dischar

MR. BARNETT, THE EMIGRANT.

CAREER OF A "TWO POUNDER."

S.S. POTSDAM, ATLANTIC OCEAN.

In all the 300 or so emigrants from London on board the Potsdam there is only one Englishman, and he may be a Welshman. At least, I suspect he is, for his hair is sandy red and his name is Barnett, and he was born at Kington, in Herefordshire, the border county. He is of a fiery and litigious temperament, and his only luggage is a gramophone.

He fell into my arms, metaphorically speaking, after breakfast one morning as we plugged through the blue Atlantic nine hours out from Scilly, which is the end of England, and the reason for our meeting was that he was not peeling potatoes. This will be explained later on.

He said he was glad to find somebody else who was English on the ship, and he did not know what he should have done but for the American in the fo'c'sle who, of course, spoke American, and the Livonian in the steerage, who spoke at a pinch something which was intelligible in parts to an Englishman. To call it English would not be kindness, but positive flattery.

NOTHING CONCEALED.

Barnett of Kington concealed nothing. He was sick of the old country, he dared to say and did not wish to see it again. Also he had nine children and a wife, and had left them all behind him. He had not deserted them but he was going to spy out the land before them, and if he found that the land was very good he would get them over to him. I believe Barnett to be a thoroughly good family man, whom Presidents Roosevelt will cordially welcome.

"I only decided to go on Friday morning," he said "and I started on Friday night."

He said that his trade was bootmaking, but he had not followed it for a good many years and did not intend to. He served his time at it because it was the first trade that came handy when he ran away from the orphan school in Bristol the ninth time. But that was twenty years ago, before machinery for bootmaking came in.

He could have done very well for himself in the old country and he had always kept his wife and family comfortable. But it meant work, work, work for nothing more than food and covering—nothing else to show for it. So he thought he would go to a country where a man can get a bit of land of his own.

For another thing, he was proud, he said, and could not bear working for a master—he was sick of masters.

PRIDE AND POTATOES.

Incidentally, it was that same pride of his which caused the trouble about the potatoes. Though a steerage man, he was eating first-class food, he told me, having attained that elysium by peeling potatoes for the steward.

But elysium was proving unsatisfactory to Barnett's proud spirit.

He had peeled a sackful before breakfast, and then had to wait till nearly dinner-time for his steak and chips. His own dinner came about half-past four, and after that he refused to eat any supper notwithstanding that he had been promised a nice cup of coffee to it, the official steerage tea being mild China, insufficiently stewed for our mature London taste. This morning he abstained from peeling potatoes, and when the steward seemed surprised, quoth Barnett the proud, No, I haven't had my breakfast yet. It's no food, no work'—that's the way I is with me. They don't understand much English, says Barnett to me "but they understand that."

It's my pride, says he, I didn't mind the work, but I can't stand going and asking for my food. They ought to bring it to you!" says my lord Barnett.

OUT OF WORK.

For eight years he had been detective for an incandescent gas-mantle firm, and the way he came to do that was characteristic of Barnett. They had tried to stop his trade and ruin him, but he was an obstinate Englishman, he said (which made me think he was a Welshman), and fought them at a cost to them of £800. And when they saw what good English stuff he was made of (the words are Barnett's), they thought, 'that's the man for our business,' and asked him to take over that branch of it. Barnett did yeoman service for them scouring the country and tracking many an infringing ruffian to his lair, including one Lord Mayor of London. Two years ago the department was abolished and Barnett was again without employment.

Then he bought a business at Ilford—confectionery on one side of the shop and incandescent gas mantles on the other—but the rent and taxes were £5, and business was nothing. Then he went to Southend to see if there were was anything there, and wrote to the wife to sell off the lease for £30. He opened four shops at Southend—"it was to be neck or nothing"—but the season was bad one, we all the time, if you remember. Well Southend was a complete failure, and he brought his home back to Ilford again.

So one Thursday we find the undaunted Barnett making arrangements to travel in wafer biscuits, having discovered that by selling them at eighteen-pence a tin he could make a profit for himself and cut out Peek Frean's into the bargain. At this moment a newspaper placard catches his eye. "To America for £2." But let him relate the crisis in his own words.

OFF TO AMERICA.

"I went in and bought one, and when I got home with the samples of the wafer biscuits I said to the wife:

"'My dear, there's a chance for me to go to America at five o'clock to-morrow morning.'

"She said to me, Well, why don't you go then? You've got the money.'

"'Are you willin?' I said.

"She says, 'Yes.'

"'I'm off then,' says I. I left home the same evening. I knew that if I didn't decide at once I should never decide to go at all."

"I know the old country all over and I know there's nothing there for me. Everything's very bad in England, so far as I can see. I never saw anything like it. I'd borne a brief start for the work-house door to-day that I'd work for somebody else for the next ten years as I've worked for the last ten years. I've had very good home comforts, but I'm no better off. I'd rather have a log cabin, with something growing in the garden, and know that while you're sleeping food's growing, than I'd go on working and working and be none the better for it."

Then he went away to turn an honest penny out of his gramophone, and a short time afterwards the alien immigrant was crowding round to catch the cheering refrain, well known in the Mile End-road "What is the use of loving a girl if a girl don't love you?"

Barnett ought to get on. As he himself confesses, "I'm a hot 'un to work, when I start." I believe it. He is of the real good stuff.—Harold Steevens in the "Daily Express."

KING OF ITALY'S SURFEIT OF PALACES.

A most interesting discussion is likely to take place when the King's Civil List next comes up for consideration, says the Rome Correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" as it is proposed to revive an old subject of controversy—namely, the number of palaces and villas appertaining to the Crown.

Victor Emmanuel III. is in the peculiar position of having come into possession of the landed property of seven different rulers, upon which he never sets foot, and which entails an enormous outlay yearly. Take for instance, Caserta. What would the Government do with it if it took it over? It is a palace with which the history of the country is intimately connected, and, it is a work of art in itself, so that it could not with decency be sold even if a purchaser could be found, nor could it be turned to account agriculturally, so why take it away from the King, who keeps it up royally? And so with all the others. They are all white elephants, but the problem would by no means be solved by taking them under Government control. To be sure the King's Civil List would be made just so much smaller, but the money saved would have to be expended in the same way.

The Socialists pretend to be very much shocked that the King should speak of building in Rome and say that he has plenty of residences but the fact is that he has nothing in the capital but the uncomfortable Quirinal and a small villa outside the gates. He had not even a palace in which to lodge his mother when he came to the Throne, and had to buy her one. He would be only too glad if the Government would take some dozens of his five or six dozen palaces off his hands in the north and south and give him a better habitation in Rome.

THE CHARTREUX SCANDAL.

A ROME VERSION.

Italy, like the rest of the world, gives much of her attention to M. Combes and the Chartreux millions. The "Gazzetta di Venezia" publishes, on what it calls the best authority, an "apology" which offers an explanation of the mystery. The monks were much agitated over the thought that they might be obliged to leave the "cradle" of the Order, and were ready, it is stated, to go to considerable sacrifices to be allowed to stay. Some of their number were sent to Paris to see what could be done, and, as always happens, several people were soon mixed up in the affair whose only interest was to make something out of it. Some Government employees went to the Grand Chartreuse and were very well received, the Fathers showing themselves ready to accept most heavy conditions. For example, they were ready to give up being called a religious association and be registered simply as an industrial company for the manufacture of a cordial called Chartreuse, and would have even allowed Government inspectors to control the exportation from the monastery, for the regular imposition of the taxes. From this disposition to give way, the go-betweens made profit, and having heard that the brothers were ready for heavy pecuniary sacrifices, took it upon themselves to sound the Government in this sense. Hence the offer of the millions! M. Combes' mistake according to this story, has been to take these unauthorised agents for the Carthusians themselves, who, when it came of their ears, absolutely refused to have any hand in such an affair.

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LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

TUBERCULOSIS.

DR. KOCH AND THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

According to a report of an interview sent by the "Chronicle's" Berlin correspondent Dr. Koch, the celebrated bacteriologist, still adheres to his opinion propounded two years ago, that tuberculosis is not communicable from oxen or cows to man, notwithstanding the conclusions of the Royal Commission.

The report does not impress Dr. Koch. He sees in it nothing to cause him to alter the opinion he expressed two years ago in London. He is surprised to see that men of the high rank of Professor Macfadyen have signed it in its present shape.

What were the questions referred to the Commission? First whether tuberculosis in men and animals is one and same? This the Commission, the professor agreed, may have succeeded in answering but he would wait for their proofs. Second, whether animals and men can be reciprocally infected by it? The Commission have proved probably that the bovine animal can be infected by material of the human origin. This, however, has been generally known, said Dr. Koch, but they have not proved that men can be infected by material of bovine origin. This is the supreme question which the Commission has not decided.

With increasing emphasis Dr. Koch continued: "I see absolutely no reason to change my view, arrived at after years of careful experiment, that there is no evidence to prove that men can be infected by animal tuberculosis in any than the very slightest degree. The Commission has only treated half the question, and that the less important half.

"I remain," he again repeated, "where I was. Show me," he added earnestly, one single man who has been so infected. Prove to me that he has been so infected before you ask me to change my point of view. Of all the millions of men, women and children who eat bovine flesh and drink milk, how is it that no case is known where tuberculosis has been set up by partaking of infected beef and milk?

"Of course, calves may be infected, doubtless they are, by sucking in tuberculous milk, but prove to me that babies are infected. For combating tuberculosis all this cry made about milk is of minor importance, and misses the mark. It is a Nebensache, for too much stress is laid on it, and far too little on the chief causes of the disease—viz., aptitude of persons diseased, insanitary and incommodious dwellings, where people sleep in confined spaces.

"It is on the removal of these great causes of disease that I would spend the large sums now available for bathing against tuberculosis, not one penny would I spend on the 'Nebensache.'"

Professor Koch promised to give the complete report of the Commission his careful attention, and he will take an early opportunity of making his conclusions public.

THE PROFESSOR CRITICISED.

Dr. Koch's attitude towards the Royal Commissions' report is discussed by a medical expert, in the "Chronicle." It is, he says, profoundly natural and scientific. To show that the bovine species is susceptible to infection by human tuberculosis is one thing; to prove that the human species is susceptible to bovine tuberculosis is another and a very different thing.

This much is admitted but when it is further shown that human and bovine tuberculosis are so far as any known or conceivable tests are concerned in every respect identical, then it becomes to say the least of it, highly probable that human beings are liable to infection by a germ which is indistinguishable from that which admittedly works such havoc in their lungs and other organs.

Professor Koch is well within his rights in declining to criticise the work of the Commissioners, until their full report is available and if he had persisted in this attitude no one could legitimately have criticised him. But he does not. He anticipates their findings by asserting that all this cry about milk is a Nebensache. That, of course is the whole question which awaits decision. If human beings are immune to bovine tubercle, then the fear of infection through milk is certainly a Nebensache but if they are not immune then the whole matter of the responsibility of milk in disseminating the disease becomes a Hauptsache, beside which everything else pales into insignificance.

The importance of general hygienic measures such as sanitary dwellings, good food and an abundance of fresh air, upon which Dr. Koch rightly lays stress are conceded as being essential in any campaign not only against the bacillus of tuberculosis, but against every other bacillus or microbe which tends to multiply itself in our bodies. As a rule these bacilli visitus, if not as simple spies, then certainly in small detachments; it is only when they become big battalions that they are formidable to the ordinary normal individual, and as milk presents the very best medium for the introduction of these big battalions into our own and our children's bodies, it is not unreasonable in us to demand that the assertion that the condition of the milk as to bovine germs is a "Nebensache" should be proved up to the hilt before we embark upon the policy of "laissez faire to which Dr. Koch would seem to invite us; After all, the onus probandi is with the learned professor.

NEW YORK'S SCULPTURE.

SIGNOR BIONDI'S TIRADE AGAINST AMERICAN ART.

Signor Biondi, the sculptor, is running full tilt against the whole race of American sculptors and painters, writes the "Pall Mall Gazette's" New York correspondent. It is a pretty quarrel as it stands. The "Saturnalia" was not without honour in its own country, and won such a reputation that the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York Central Park agreed to exhibit a copy of the bronze group for one year before it went to Chili, which has purchased it. When it arrived the trustees, or some of them, decided, out of respect to ideas of public morality, that it would hardly do for exhibition, and the work of art has been languishing in the obscurity of the Museum's cellars. Its creator, Biondi, hearing of this, came over to express his indignation, and has begun a lawsuit against the Museum trustees for breach of contract, declaring that his professional reputation has suffered by the slight put upon his sculpture and by the implication involved.

In the chief Italian newspaper of the city—which by the way, commemorates in the same issue its tenth anniversary, a testimony to the enterprise, numbers and influence of the Italian population of New York—Signor Biondi pours out the vials of his wrath without stint, and in a sweeping condemnation declares art in America to be ruled by a trust as sordid as those which control the sale of oil, meat, sugar, and steel. If the ideal type of artist is a rarity in Europe, he is not to be found at all in America, says the irate sculptor. With few exceptions, the American sculptors and painters are hulkers of statues and walls, canvas-daubers, house-builders, architects and all of them business men and nothing but business men. "It is hard to find in Europe" is his dictum, "modern monuments so vulgar, awkward, and insignificant, void of meaning or virtuosity, and badly copied as those encumbering the squares and parks of American cities. With the exception of some bronzes by Augustus St. Gaudens MacMonnies, F. Elwia Elwell, and of a few small works which I have seen in Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York, they are ice-cold, affected, clumsy, dead; they smell business thousands of miles away.

This tirade is aimed chiefly at the National Sculpture Society, which more than a year and a half ago passed a resolution to the effect that the "Saturnalia," the question of its exhibition having then come up, was not only not good art, but was objectionable in subject and treatment. Signor Biondi asserts that on the contrary the bronze group in portraying the decadence of the Romans under the late Emperors conveys a moral lesson to the people of to-day and asks how MacMonnies' "Bacchante," which was rejected by the Boston Puritans ever came to be admitted within the portals of the Metropolitan Museum if his "Saturnalia" is excluded.

SCHISM IN THE NATIONAL SCULPTURE SOCIETY.

The Italian sculptor, however, to a certain extent has been avenged. Nemesis has overtaken the National Sculpture Society in a schism which has rent it in twain, and a group of dissenients, of whom Mr. Partridge and Mr. Borghem are the most prominent, have set up a new organisation, in which laymen are to have a less powerful voice than in the order body. It remains to be seen whether the rivalry that must ensue from this split will result in the enhancement of American sculpture, which, despite Signor Biondi's ban, never gave a fairer promise of vigorous growth than to-day. But the sectional character of American art is its greatest drawback, and it is a pity that the sculptors have followed in the track of painters, and show a tendency to form themselves into small coteries. The great want is a national centre where the strong national impulse towards sculpture could have its mainspring. The efforts of the sculptors are too sporadic to be effective. In the New York studios nevertheless, the zeal of the student sculptors is finding ample means of expression and expansion. The actual achievements of the younger school of American sculptors are rapidly assuming important proportions, Such men as Perry MacNeil, Borghem, the former representatives of Western virility and nature worship, are all comparatively young, and children of European artists who have but recently settled in America are beginning to swell the ranks sensibly. Signor Biondi's hasty and angry survey probably blinded him to the merits of the sculpture that is being placed on New York's finest buildings, and of the bronze work to be seen on some church doors and elsewhere. This decorative work, however, if he scorns it, can hardly as yet be ascribed to native talent, inasmuch as Philip Marteny is an Alsatian, Karl Bitter and Isidore Konti are Viennese, and J. Massey Rhind—who like these and other European Danes and Italians, has for several years been settled in New York and engaged in beautifying the city—is a Scotsman hailing from Edinburgh.

RAILWAY RETURN.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for the week ending 4th July 1904.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 9th July 1904— G I P R system...	3,35,584	4,27,723	3,744	7,57,053
I M R do ...	43,552	1,33,34	542	1,87,434
Total,....	3,79,136	5,61,065	4,286	9,44,4-7
Actuals for corresponding week ending 9th July 1903— G I P R system...	4,79,743	6,37,341	6,758	11,23,852
I M R do ..	79,358	1,31,67.	87.	2,11,9.7
Total....	5,59,098	7,69,01	7,6	13,35,753
Increase or (G I P I Decrease (I M R.	—1,54,164 — 25,79	—2,(8 62 + 1,66:	— 3,01 — 3 (	-3 66,799 — 24,467

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin", writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet bath and nursery, and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Stores, etc., sell it.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The legality of the will of an American millionaire which has given some employment to American lawyers has been decided by the Supreme Court. Mr. H. B. Plant directed that dols. 30,000 yearly should be paid to his wife and his only son, and that all the remainder should be rolled up by reinvestment until an unborn son of his grandson, who was then only four years of age, should become 21 years old. Assuming that this boy of four became at 29 the father of a son, the period of accumulation would be 50 years. It might easily be 70 years, or even more. In 52 years a single dollar reinvested at 4 per cent. becomes dols. 8. In 71 years it becomes dols. 16 and dols. 20,000,000 would in the same time grow to dols. 320,000,000. Mr. Plant, who was skilled in the finances of railways and steamers, was not an expert in the variations of State law. New York forbids such bequets, Connecticut allows them—at least has not definitely prohibited them. The will was made in Connecticut, but before his death Mr. Plant had long been resident in New York. Hence the validity of the will turned on the question of domicile. The judges have decided that Mr. Plant was a New Yorker, and therefore his plan for the endowment of a far-off descendant has failed.

There was a similar case in England a little more than a hundred year ago. Peter Thelusson, who died in 1797, left £100,000 to his wife and children, and directed that the remainder of his fortune valued at £600,000 or £800,000, should accumulate during the lives of his sons and of their issue existing at the time of his death. Then the estate was to be divided among the eldest male linean descendants of his three sons then living." If there were no heir the Thelusson millions were to go to the extinction of the National Debt. The will was contested, but declared valid. The estate was divided in 1856, but it was that owing to litigation and bad management, the two heirs did not succeed to a great fortune. Yet it had been calculated that the Thelusson property might reach the fabulous such of 146 millions, and an Act of Parliament was passed in 1800 prohibiting such bequests.

The "St. Louis Globe-Democrat" describes some remarkable scenes in Atlantic City. It appears that the Convention of the National Association of Piano Dealers has been held in that town, and one of the decisions of the Convention was that as the old-fashioned square piano was a hindrance to business it would be wise to purchase up all such instruments and burn them. A few days afterwards the holocaust was arranged. Some hundreds of carloads of square pianos arrived at the spot for the bonfire, and they were carefully piled in a huge heap and saturated with kerosine. Then the editor of the "Musical Age" applied the light, and the blaze which followed was such that it was visible twenty miles at sea. The members of the Association then joined hands and made a ring round the pyre, and this is the first verse of the songs which they sang to celebrate the event:—

Who is the greatest business man this country has to-day,
Who always makes the public think he's giving things away.
Who knows the art of finance, every point and every trick,
Who can give Morgan every trump and yet [make him look sick?
The piano dealer, the piano dealer,
We must wash our hands of this strange story.

How many people can be crowded into one third class compartment? Eighteen, which is 50 per centmore than the proper and decent and legal complement, is a very fair number, one should say, but a London correspondent writes that on some of their lines, where there are many town-dwarfed people to reduce the average cubic content of each passenger, that figure is often exceeded in the six to seven o'clock return trains after work. Twenty-five people were packed, he says, the other day into one compartment by a down Thames railway. And on one of the few really stifling evenings of this summer season a third-class compartment on the underground railway was so packed, and the atmosphere sulphureous and deoxygenised to such an inexpressible degree, that it might have accounted for Mr. Watson's outburst, which he says he quotes from memory:—

"This were a goodly place wherein to die.
Grown la terly to sudden change averse,
All violent contrasts fain avoid would I,
In passing from this world into a worse,"

Although a marked preference for flowery Christian names has been shown by the working classes of recent years, it is gratifying to learn from the latest returns that the plain names of our fathers and mothers are still the most popular. The two Christian names that head the list, in order of frequency, are William and Mary. Then comes John; Elizabeth Thomas, George, Sarah, and James are well up. But Ann and Jane have somewhat declined, though there is said to be one parish in the Midlands where every girl is called Jane. Joan, a favourite old from of Jane, is rarely chosen, save in some of the northern and western shires. Dorcas, too, and Abigail have fallen out of the common reckoning. Perhaps the feeling about Dorcas may be partly explained by a reference to the old English folklorist who did not much like the name and who had recourse to Lucretius for his justification. For by the name of Dorcas (which means roebuck) Lucretius noted, he said, that "knights were wont to salute freckled, warty, and wooden-faced" damsels. The same honest authority supplies various other feminine names, not too ornate for daily use, which might be rescued or revived—as, for instance, Audrey, Avice, Denis, Dowsabie, Ella, Meraud, Gernel, Ursula, and Tace.

A letter written by Mark Twain before the recent death of his wife has been published. It is adressed to the president of the Ss. Louis World's Fair. He says:—"It has been a dear wish of mine to exhibit myself at the great fair and get a prize, but circumstances beyond my control have interfered, and I must remain in Florence. Although I have never taken prizes anywhere else, I used to take them in school in Missouri half a century ago, and I ought to be able to repeat now if I could have a chance. I used to get the medal for good spelling every week and I could have had the medal for good conduct if there had not been so much corruption in Missouri in those days; still I got it several times by trading medals and giving boot. I am willing to give boot now, if—However, those days are for ever gone by in Missouri, and perhaps it is better so. Nothing ever stays the way it was in this changeable world. Although I cannot be at the fair, I am going to be represented there, anyway, by a portrait by professor Gelli. You will find it excellent. Good judges say it is better than the original. They say it has all the merits of the original and keeps still position. It sounds like flattery, but it is just trun, I suppose you will get a prize because you have created the most prodigious and, in all ways, the most wonderful fair the planet has ever seen. Very well, you have earned it, and with it the gratitude of State and nation."

What is "giving boot?"

To a Burnley grocer belongs the proud distinction of having beaten all previous records in the fine art of butter adulteration. He succeeded in selling as butter a composition in which there was only 1 per cent of the genuine products of milk. All the rest was "foreign fat." It seems he had practised for some time, for there were previous convictions, and he has had to pay 50% at length for his fines proficiency. But what we cannot helped wishing to ask him is,—"Why the 1 per cent?" Is it chemistry or is it conceience which demands it?

One of the most complete misapprehensions with regard to the voices of birddom occurs, says the "Daily Graphic," when we listen to the monosyllabic coo of the restful turtle dove. By no means a musical sound in itself, yet it is so bound up in our minds with the sleepy glamour of summer afternoons, that we imagine the sitting dove as crooning to herself from sheer contentment with her lot. Very different is the reality. That drowsy monosyllable is the voice of the male dove, not of the hen upon the nest, and while he utters it his antics are ludicrous to observe. Usually he is giving peremptory orders to his wife to get off the nest, in order that he may take her place, and if she hesitates to obey he enforces his commands with sharp pecks upon the head. At other times he seems merely to order her off the nest for the pleasure of witnessing her devotion to his person, after which he will suddenly become abstracted in manner, and presently go off to the feeding place.

Writing on the subject of gowns for evening wear, Mrs. Eric Pritchard observes in Madame that a frock that stands out in a crowded London room, or indeed anywhere, is of bright green, bright blue, or Nile colour. The latter colour is the newest in Paris and many beautiful examples can be seen in London ballrooms; but it requires to be worn by a woman with an imposing presence and a certain amount of assurance."

"Big Ben's" reputation has been vindicated. His internal arrangements are so constructed that it is a mechanical impossibility to strike fourteen successive strokes. Messrs. Kendal and Dent, of 100, Cheapside write:—"Big Ben' sounds the hours in regular progression without regard to the hands and therefore, if the stop-work were out of order and held up for a few seconds the next hour after twelve might possibly be struck at midnight or mid-day, making thirteen blows in all before its course was arrested. "But if the striking continued still further the blows corresponding to the next hour (two o'clock) would be added, making fifteen blows in all, so that the fourteen strokes said to have been delivered must have been a mistake on the part of the hearer, and even if thirteen or fifteen blows had been given the succeeding hours would have been wrong, and would have drawn general attention to the error."

What constitutes a true lady? The question is discussed by Mrs. R. Neish in the June number of the "Pall Mall Magazine." "No woman is a true lady," she says, "who is a snob—neither one who apes her betters nor she who despises those beneath her, and boasts of her rich or titled friends, or keeps her humbler acquaintance in the background or from your knowledge altogether. No woman who does these things, be she great or small in Society's eyes, is really and truly a lady at heart. A true lady should be a 'gentlewoman.' Gentle and womanly, pure and fearless, I can pick her out from among the best of the women I love—a woman before whom men of all and every class instinctively remove their headgear, and to whom they speak with deference and courtesy."

Florilline.—For Bad Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florilline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Florilline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

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When you are weak, nervous, and all run down, everything seems to go wrong. Ayer's Sarsaparilla will build you up, make your nerves strong, and give you pure, rich blood. Here is what a nurse of large experience says about it.

Mrs. E. B. Choppell, Stawell, Victoria, sends us her photograph, and writes:

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are unnecessary to conquer that bitter enemy of civilisation—Rheumatism. All its forms, including Rheumatic Gout, can be cured permanently, safely and inexpensively by Little's Oriental Balm. Rub it in well—use plenty of it—that's all that stands between you and perfect health and comfort. Nothing like this extraordinary curative Balm has ever been known before. It is the only thing that you can depend upon with certainty. It never disappoints. Helpless cripples have left the hospital with their last hope gone. Sceptically, they tried Little's Oriental Balm—got relief—and cured. What the medicine did for them, it will do for you. Don't let another day pass without it. Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all chemists and patent medicine vendors.

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M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

The Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton's play, Warp and Woof, is making argument, and often sensation, wherever it goes. Some say that the accomplished wife of the Colonial Secretary has weakened her mission on behalf of the overworked and underfed sempstresses and fitters of the fashionable dressmakers by exaggerating her case. But that is no dramatic fault, be the hurt what it may to the feelings and the reputations of the Madame Stefanies of the West-end. Absolute reality to life makes very dull goods on the stage, and Mrs. Lyttelton, new as she is to the popular sport of writing plays, proves that she at all events knows this part of the dramatist's business quite as well as Shakespeare himself. The heroism of stage heroes, the virtues of stage heroines, the stupidity of stage fathers, and the villainy of stage villains have all been overdone from time immemorial, and disinterested playgoers will not blame the writer of Warp and Woof for knowing the ropes.

But there is, of course such a thing as overdoing exaggeration, and if Mrs. Lyttelton, who has the welfare of the work-girl very earnestly at heart, has made out the life of the sempstress of to-day to be far worse than it really is, she is answerable only to the dressmakers, and the columns of the newspapers are not likely to be closed to the Madame Stefanies who can honestly make public declaration that their work-room hands have never been forced to slave beyond legal hours, in order that the Lady Jenny Barkstones of Society might not suffer inconveniences from having ordered their dress unreasonably and thoughtlessly late. Here, by-the-way, is where Mrs. Lyttelton slashes more at the representatives of demand than at those of supply. As a member of a certain firm of Court dressmakers has said to me, in his reply to questions I had put to him as to the truth of Mrs. Lyttelton's pathetic picture. What over-working of girls and women there is in some of the West-end work-rooms is the fault originally of the ladies who give their orders late, and say that they must have the dresses sent home by such and such a day, or they will be no good—in other words they will not be accepted or paid for.

It is easy enough to argue that the Stefanies should send these ladies elsewhere, when they have already as much work on hand as their work-people can comfortably get through; but it would be unfair to ignore the fact that competition in the dressmaking line is crushly keen, and that many Stefanies are driven into the Bankruptcy Court through having had to wait for years for the money of a three months credit transaction. On the whole, my authority makes it pretty clear that the anxieties of the Court dressmaker are in many cases vastly more injurious to body and soul than the hard work of sempstresses. Still, the Mme. Stefanie of the question is, as a rule far better able to take care of herself than the Theodosia Hemming (what perfectly beautiful study this is, by Mrs. Patrick Campbell!), and the sympathetic and daring authoress of Warp and Woof is most sincerely to be admired for the deeply impressive manner in which she has fashioned her protest.

Can there really be such a person as Percy Wilson tolerated in Society? That is another question the Hon. Mrs. Lyttelton has set going in the suburbs, which Mrs. Patrick Campbell has visited in the character of Theo. Mrs. Lyttelton can make the admission—for it must naturally be more of an admission than a boast—that this Percy Wilson, poet of tableaux vivants "authority on chiffons," and introducer of customers (on commission) to Court dressmakers, is a creeky likeness of some gentlemen who are not only tolerated, but made a great fuss of, by a certain smart set of Society. Whether the clever writer of Warp and Woof is within the bounds of discretion in letting the awful secret out is for few people besides herself to decide. Enough, for the purpose of defending the charge of extravagance, that Percy Wilson is a study from life, and that Percy Wilson, under another name (of precisely the same measure by the way), is thought a good deal of by ladies who think a great deal of fripperies, and that it is partly due to his talent for the mysterious arts of millinery and dress making, and to his willingness to employ it on behalf of his favourite lady friends, that a well known Countess seldom loses touch with the glory of being regarded as the perfection of outward and visible adornment.

The Avenue season of French plays is remarkable as one of only two weeks' duration for the variety of its programme and the distinction of its performers. M. Felix Riche has arranged that no less than six plays shall be produced here this week and next, and in his company which is made up of actors and actress from the Vaudeville, the Gymnase, the Odeon and the Varieties, the Paris impresario may point with pride to the light of such stars of the Parisian stage as M. Abel Tarride, Mme. Marthe Regnier, and Mlle. Gabrielle Dorziat. M. Tarride, it will be remembered, shared applause with Rejane last year as her leading man. During the present season it will be the agreeable duty of this actor to prove to Londoners, as he has already proved to Parisians, that he can score from behind the masks both of comedy and tragedy, although he will not mark the contrast of his abilities by following up his desperately serious performance in Antoinette Subrier with an appearance (always welcome in Paris) as Le General Petit Point in La Dame Chez, or give us a chance, after his emotional successes in La Bourse ou la Vie, of sampling his lighter comedy in Le Controleur des Wagons-Lits. M. Abel Tarride, who was a student of the Conservatoire of Paris, and made his debut at the Vaudeville in 1889, was the original of the part made familiar to us by Mr. Gilbert Hare in Mr. Cosmo Stuart's adaptation from La Passerelle, The Marriage of Kitty.

Regnier is not a very common name, so it is not surprising that a somewhat liberal circulation should have been given to the question whether this very pretty and very Englishlooking member of the Avenue company is a daughter of the theatrical (though never so on the stage) M. Regnier whose name cropped up frequently in the Humbert trial, and who was supposed (only, however, by Mme. Humbert) to have been the money-box of part of the Crawford millions. Marthe Regnier is in no way related to the deceased diplomatist who is said by Sir Francis Burnand to have ended his days in unromantic Ramsgate with as few millions as are generally made out of the business of a small laundry. Regnier is the nom de theatre of this delicate looking but artistically robust actress from the Comedie Francaise—the heroine (Parisian playgoers will remember) of Petit Ami, Gertrude, Chaperon Rouge, and France D'Abord. Marthe Regnier's is the art that conceals art; all she says and does seems said and done on the spur of the moment, without the faintest trace of the drill of long rehearsal, and she is famous in the Paris theatres for the unaffectedness of her manner both off the stage and on. There is no pleasanter woman to rehearse with than Marthe Regnier, so I understand from a member of M. Riche's company at the Avenue. She is ever in the kindest and sweetest of moods, and her musical laugh is not to be subdued by the most depressing of circumstances.

This is Mlle. Dorziat's first visit to London as a member of M. Felix Riche's company. She is not at the top of the tree in Paris, but she has a good view of the sky from her nest, as the expressive professionalism has it, and her success in the sensational play, "Le Retour de Jerusalem," meant an appreciable move for her in the direction of the higher branches. The parts she plays in "La Bourse ou la Vie" and "La Bascule" she "created" in Paris, where, as a member of the Gymnase, she has remained since 1900—ever since, in fact, her "debut" in that city, which was made soon after her first professional engagement at the Theatre du Pare in Brussels. M. Riche has chosen for his business manager Mr. B. A. Meyer, who represented Mr. Charles Frohman at Wyndham's during the run of "Littl Mary." By the bonds of marriage Mr. Meyer is connected with one of the most famous theatrical families of England, being the husband of that bright young actress in "The Fairy's Dilemma" at the Garrick, Miss Dorothy Grimston, who is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, and a niece, therefore, of the late T. W. Robertson.

At last "The Chinese Honeymoon" is over, and the Strand theatre occupied by another musical play. This is "Sergeant Brue" so named because the principal comic character in Mr. "Owen Hall's" book (naturally, the book is by "Jimmy" Davis) is a policeman who is left £10 000 a year on condition that he gets promoted to inspector. I have only seen this piece in rehearsal, when confusion and postponements were in the air, and kind friends were suggesting unlimited cuts, but what went well with it seemed very presentable matter of its sort, and I have no doubt, judging from some of the notices it has received in the Press, that several humorous incidents have been woven into the space of time occupied by the Sergeant (Mr. Willie Edouin) in qualifying himself to succeed to his fortune. If "The Chinese Honeymoon's successor, so far as the performance is concerned, is to-day anything like what it was at the dress rehearsal, visitors to the Strand will leave the theatre with the greatful remembrance of Mr. Edouin's wonderfully realistic police walk (as good an imitation as I have seen since Mr. Morand's achievement in a similar direction in A Princess of Kensington at the Savoy) as Sergeant Brue; of Miss Olive Morrell's graceful singing and engaging manner as the fortunate policeman's merry daughter Aurora; of the manly and musically performance of the inevitable baritone lover by Mr. Sydney Barraclough; and of the "Twopenny Tube" duet, sung and danced and acted by the late Miss Farren's son, Mr. Soutar, and Miss Zena Dare.

It let it be added with all speed that Mme. Liza Lehmann's music is among the things to be favourably remembered at the Strand. It seems to me nothing short of remarkable that the composer of the beautiful "Daisy Chain" should, at a moment's notice, as one might say, have been able to throw aside her well-known characteristics, and adopt with complete success the manner of the musical comedy score-provider. The gentler whispering methods of the Liza Lehmann we all know are non-existent in her work at the Strand. Now and again we get a shade of a ghost of a suggestion of Liza Lehmann but we would not recognise it without the reminder of the programme. Anyone that did not know that this was her first shot at writing for the musical comedy stage would think that she had been doing nothing else for years and years. There are many, of course, who will not accept her achievement clever as it is, with joy. These will say—have said—that we have enough musical comedy composers already, and that a typical Gaiety score from the pen of Mme. Lehmann is no more to be desired than a song and dance from Sir Henry Irving. But what of the ruling passion? This is the age of musical comedy, and it surely would be very unfair if a composer who has given us so many delightful works as Mme. Lehmann were held unqualified, by too much qualification, from earning her share of fashion's money!

In the new "Personal Reminiscences of the First Duke of Wellington," by the late Rev. G. R. Gleig there is an extraordinary story of Lord Lyndhurst. Mr. Martin, author of "The History of the British Colonies," had been, or said he had been, on intimate terms with Disraeli. The latter obtained for him the promise of an office of considerable emolument in the Chancellor's gift." "Accordingly at the end of a week, a gentleman—not Mr. Disraeli called upon Martin, and, putting a paper into his hand, requested him to sign it . . . . It was a document pledging him to pay to the Chancellor two years' salary of the office." Martin refused to sign it, the job was given to some one else, "and the next time" Martin said, "I met Disraeli he cut me dead." It is to be hoped the story is a myth.

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Worry and Anxiety

almost inevitably lead to a weakened and impoverished condition of the nervous system. These are forms of mental and nervous fatigue, and indicate that the nervous system is unequal to the demands made upon it by business responsibilities, social obligations, or professional duties. Such feelings give urgent and emphatic warning that the entire nervous system has become enfeebled, either as a consequence of nervous overstrain or owing to imperfect nutrition, resulting from physical illness or disorder.

Nervous Debility

of which worry and anxiety are such distressing symptoms, demands special treatment the nature of which is easily understood. If the body be weak it shows that fitting nourishment is required, and the same is equally true if the nervous system be weakened. It needs proper nutrition.

But how seldom the exhausted nervous system receives the right treatment. In many cases stimulants are resorted to, which give merely fictitious and temporary strength to the nerves, but actually leave them more weakened and worn out than before. If the nervous system be exhausted it really requires a remedy that will assist the nervous system to assimilate nourishment from the ordinary food, and will at the same time supply the vital nerve elements which are lost under the strain of overwork. Such a remedy is found in

Bishop's Tonules

A Nerve Nutrient not a Stimulant.

Bishop's Tonules are a thoroughly scientific preparation, free from harmful drugs and act directly upon the nerves, improving their nutrition, building up the worn away tissues, and restoring the impoverished nervous system to full health and vigour.

To understand how and why Bishop's Tonules do this it must be borne in mind that in nervous disorders generally the nerve and brain substance is worn away faster than it can be replaced. The nerves also lack the power to extract from the food taken the elements which they have lost, and until they can do this there can be no improvement in their exhausted condition.

The principal of these nervous disorders are as follows: Nervous and General Debility or Impaired Vitality, indicated by Lassitude, Fatigue, Want of Mental and Physical Energy, Weakened Will Power, Inability for Sustained Mental Effort, Irritability and Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion, Indecision and Lack of Confidence and "Pluck," Mental Depression, Worry and Anxiety, Forebodings, Morbidity and Melancholy, Neurasthenia, or a worn-out condition of the Nervous System generally, characterised by Headache, Vertigo, Muscular and Nervous Prostration, and Diminished Mental Powers.

There is no pretence that Bishop's Tonules do anything magical or extraordinary. They simply supply those elements that are lacking, and supply them in such a form that they can be taken up easily and naturally by the nerves. Hence it is only reasonable to expect nerve restoration where they are used.

Obviously this takes time, just as an ill-nourished body cannot be built up in a day; but the result of a continued course of treatment by Bishop's Tonules will be the restoration of the nervous system to perfect health and strength.

The effects of the Tonule treatment may not be apparent immediately, but after a short time there is an improvement in the appetite, the assimilation of food is promoted, the liver stimulated, and the flow of bile increased. The various organs of the body all show improved activity and the building up of the tissues is hastened. The eyes grow brighter and the complexion more healthy. There is a tendency for thin subjects to gain flesh, while soft and flabby flesh becomes firm. In addition to all these evidences of the power of Bishop's Tonules, the symptoms of nervous debility and exhaustion gradually disappear, and it is only a question of time as to how long it will take for the whole nervous system to be restored to full strength.

Bishop's Tonules

A Fortnight's Treatment 2/9.

A letter has just been received from a gentleman in Hampshire in the following terms:—"I have now gone through a fortnight's course of Bishop's Tonules with great benefit. I was suffering from nevousness and depression, and these have almost disappeared, especially the latter. I took one Tonule with each of my three meals."

Bishop's Tonules are supplied in vials containing a fortnight's treatment, made by Alfred Bishop (Limited), Spelman-street, Mile End New Town, London, supplies may be obtained from your chemist or drug store for 2s. 9d. Alfred Bishop (Limited) are Manufacturing Chemists only, and have but one address.

Note There are two points we wish specially to emphasise. One is that it is supremely unwise to delay commencing the treatment with Bishop's Tonules if you recognise that you are suffering from nervous overstrain or nervous or brain exhaustion. Your condition will become worse, and you may have a serious breakdown as a result of your neglect. The other point is that Alfred Bishop are always pleased to give further information to any requiring it.

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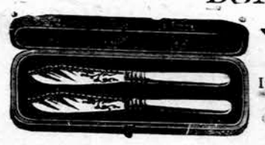
Best Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 82.



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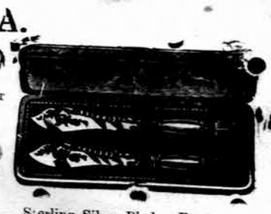

Sterling Silver Blades, Rs. 30.
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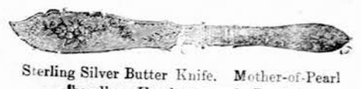

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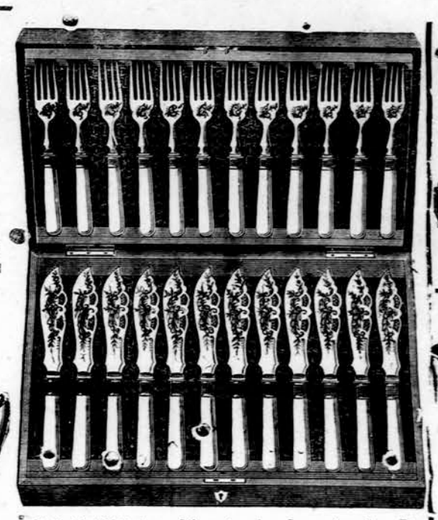

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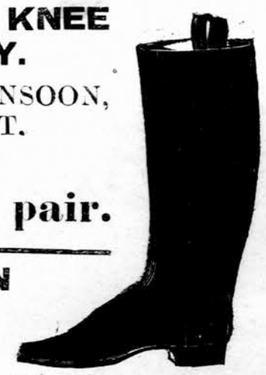

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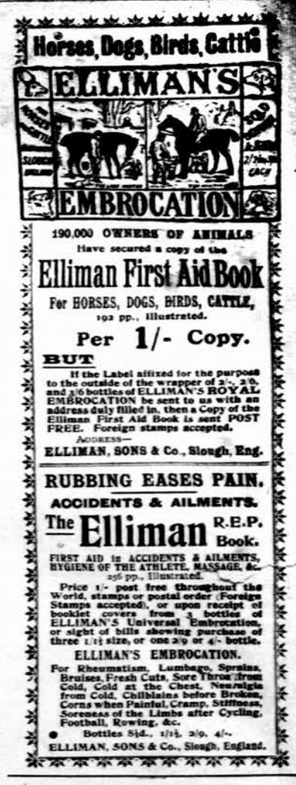

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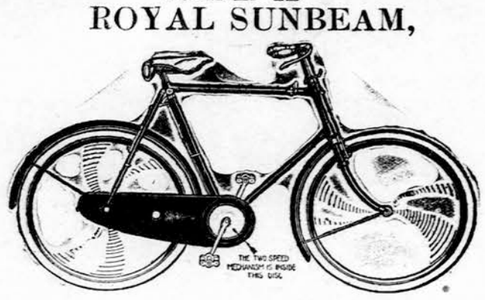

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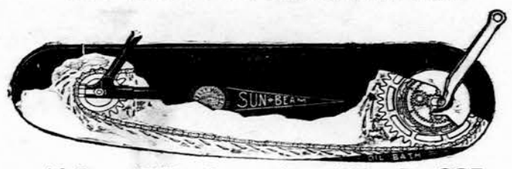

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